

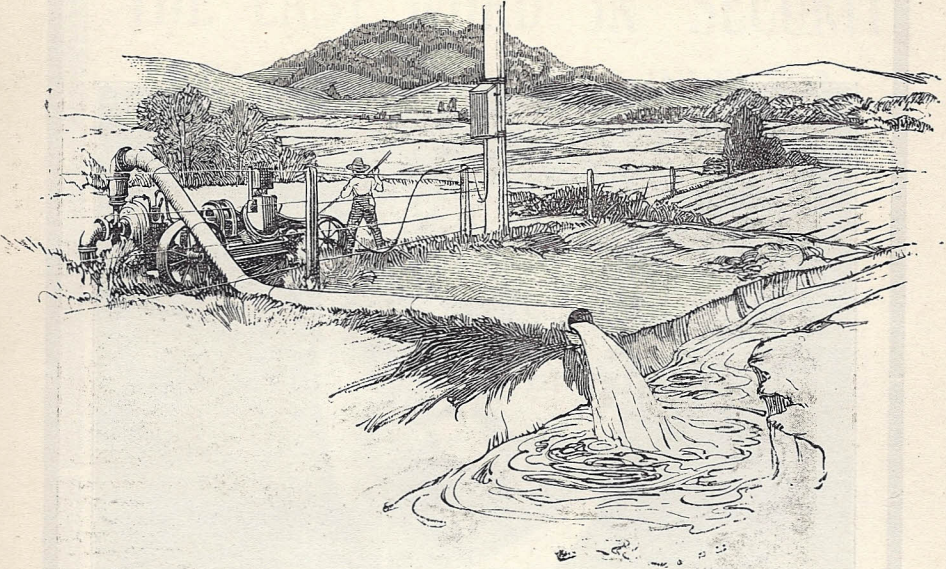
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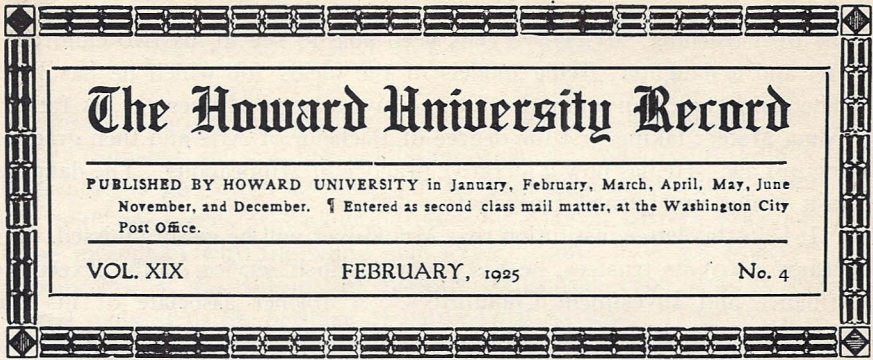
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Editorials

ANDREW F. HILYER.

Andrew F. Hilyer, for whom funeral services were held Saturday, January 17, in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel at Howard University, was in every way a notable figure.

His career might well serve as the basis for a tale of adventure. Born in the state of Georgia, he left there as a mere boy with a widowed mother, two brothers and a sister and journeyed to the state of Nebraska. Following the mother's death this ambitious youth sought a better living in Minneapolis, Minn., where as a newsboy he worked his way through High School, and had the distinction of being the first colored youth to graduate therefrom. Nothing daunted he determined to work his way through college. During his college life he enjoyed the intimate friendship of two families whose names are distinguished in the northwest—the Gales and Pillsburys. This friendship lasted during the lives of these great captains of industry.

After graduating from the University of Minnesota with the degree of A.B. (again the first colored alumnus), Mr. Hilyer entered the Government service here in Washington. He took rank as an accountant and was so designated until the time of his death. He took a course in the Law Department of Howard University, graduating with the degree of LL.B. For many years Andrew Hilyer has been a property holder and taxpayer. He was loyal to his country, to his municipality and to the racial group with which he was identified. On several occasions he compiled and published a Directory of the Business Enterprises of Colored People in the District of Columbia. These volumes are invaluable as historical data covering a period when colored people did not record as is done today.

Some years ago through the leadership of his wife, a gifted musician, Mr. Hilyer gave splendid service to the Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society. And it was largely through the united enterprise and devotion of these two people that the distinguished composer of the Hiawatha Trilogy came to America and to Washington.

The Hilyer home has always been noted as a place where the struggling student could find comfort, cheer and help if needed. As exponents of

his own teaching, Mr. Hilyer has been able to see in his two children, a son and a daughter, living models of the ideals for which he has lived. The son is twice an alumnus of the University of Minnesota, his father's Alma Mater; taking first the degree of Bachelor of Arts and then graduating in Law. He has now a lucrative practice in Minneapolis. The daughter is a junior in Howard University.

It is in this latter institution that Mr. Hilyer will be greatly missed. For years one of its trustees, he has given unselfish service on the Executive, Finance and Investment Committees. A former associate of his said that the disposition of funds of the University meant to him a sacred trust to which he gave his time and his ability in unstinted measure.

Mr. Hilyer has been singularly fortunate in his home life. Following the death of the mother of the children to whom reference has been made, he was married to Dr. Amanda Gray who has joyously shared his life of service and to whom many hearts go out in a feeling of mutual loss.

The funeral services were conducted by the President of the University, the Rev. J. Stanley Durkee, assisted by several of the leading pastors of local churches. Appropriate music was rendered by the vested choir of the University and by the Glee Club of which Mr. Hilyer was especially fond.

Mr. Hilyer had many friends among both races, and he was so broad, so generous and so true that all who knew him will remember him, not for his race nor his creed, but for the genuineness of his brotherhood.

REGISTRATION FOR THE WINTER QUARTER, 1925.

THE registering of students for the Winter Quarter, 1925, ran very smoothly on January 3rd. This is largely due to the inauguration of a pre-registration period at which time students were given an opportunity to select their various courses and sign up for the same. This pre-registration procedure gives students already in residence the advantage of getting into courses with limited enrollment. It not only eliminates the confusion and congestion which has obtained at former registrations, but it enables the student to know definitely three weeks before the succeeding quarter as to whether or not he will have a place reserved in class. Students who followed the regulation governing registration were able to complete their registration on January 3rd within a half hour.

At the close of the Winter Quarter, 1924, there were 1098 students registered in the college department,—942 in the day classes and 156 in the evening classes. The enrollment for the Winter Quarter, 1925, shows that 992 students have registered,—881 in the day classes and 111 in the evening classes. This makes, to date, January 10, a difference of 106 students less this quarter than were registered at the close of the Winter Quarter, 1924. There still remains, however, ten days in which a student may register for credit and all indications point to our passing the registration for the Winter Quarter of last year.

NEGROES: INHERENT CRAFTSMEN.

NEGROES as a race are inherent craftsmen! Any one who heard Mrs. C. Kampa Simango or saw her exhibition when she was in the United States two years ago could not help but be convinced of the fact. She brought with her pieces of handicraft done by African natives who had not come in contact with the white man's civilization. And we who are today enmeshed in the coils of an intricate civilization bear deep in the hearts and souls of us the heritage of native-born Africans. True we are a little far-removed from our heritage but nevertheless the birthright holds true.

Curious bits of fanciful weaving made from the hides of common animals of the jungle and stained with the juice of multi-colored berries . . . that was the story that Mrs. Simango's collection told. Curiously dyed and woven cloths and ornaments of dress were in her kit of African lore. The most common place discards from white camping grounds were turned into articles of beautiful craftsmanship and vivid imagination. These were the works of Africans today. . . .

Look on the masks of the Congo. The art handed down from the Golden Age of Africa as a kingdom of Negroes. The bizarre wood-carvings of strange gods; all were crafts of the finest kinds. This is the art of the African from whom we as Negroes have descended. Their art is our heritage.

The field of handicraft is as yet an uncharted sea. True, the fact that there have been such colossal figures as Arthur Dow and George Jensen but even so there are still worlds to be discovered and history to be made. The field is a vast one, full of strange experiences and promises. The Negro is inherently a craftsman; let him not lose the chance that the great world of art lays at his door for this is an age that bows low before the god of Handicraft.

GWENDOLYN B. BENNETT.

THE COLLEGE STUDENT.

A STORY is told that King Henry V when a young man was very lawless, and exercised no care in the selection of his associates. The result was that he was always surrounded by young men of his own temperament—giddy, aimless, lawless. On one occasion a friend of his was arraigned before Judge Gascoigne who sentenced him to imprisonment. Upon hearing the sentence young Henry demanded the immediate release of his friend. On being refused he struck the judge a severe blow on the face, and reminded him that he was speaking to the Prince of Wales. The judge then ordered his arrest, not, as he said, because the Prince had done injury to him, but because he had insulted the court. Then addressing

the Prince, he said, "Young man, you will some day be King of England; if you now insult and disregard the law?" This cool remark made Henry and how can you expect obedience and loyalty from your subjects then, ashamed of himself, and he walked calmly off to prison.

One of the leading faults of the college student is his anti-social tendencies which are evidenced in his disregard for the feelings of others, and sometimes in his flat disrespect for constituted authority. In this latter respect, the college man seems to fall in line with the rank and file of other men. But when one considers the social function of the college man, one cannot but doubt his eligibility for leadership if he is not willing to rise above the lower masses and establish at least some kind of sentiment in favor of authority. It seems reasonable to believe that when one has reached the point of a college senior without appreciating the value of paying respect to whom it is due, such an one is very likely to fall short of that degree of poise and dignity so essential to a respectable leader. There are some people who believe that the best type of reform comes by way of reckless vandalism. It is not at all surprising to find such people in the slum districts, but one certainly does not expect to find them in a college. But it is only too true that the college, instead of tempering the rest of society, is being moulded and its behavior dictated by the masses of ignorant laymen outside.

Travelers seem to think that this is not true of European colleges, though in all countries, and under all conditions, the wild play of irresponsible youth is observable by those who have eyes to see and ears to hear. But the European student undoubtedly develops a sense of respect for authority which is practically unknown in the new world. In our judgment, this lack of respect for authority in the new world is due to a false conception of democracy which pervades the educational institutions. It causes every semblance of distinction between students and teacher to disappear. It dwarfs the aspirations of lower students by placing them on the same platform with the higher. If the old aphorism is true that "familiarity breeds contempt," probably nowhere in human experience is it a closer approximation to truth than in the case of the professor and the student. Some think that it is better for the student if the professor encourages a close familiarity with him than if the professor keeps ever aloof with the student in the distance. We think that of the two extremes, the latter is by far the healthier, for the student then has at least a chance to aspire to the dignity of the professor. But we do earnestly believe that when the king and the peasant occupy the same seats, eat from the same dish, and play the same game, the latter will sooner or later forget the position of the king and will learn to call him John.

This matter of disregard among college students for constituted authority is much more serious than at first sight it appears. Pause, if you please, and consider the behavior of lower creatures. There are many bees in one hive, but all wait till one has started the work of a new comb and the others join as necessity demands; and all move aside when the queen passes.

Yet, honey combs are examples of economy and order. It would seem somewhat ridiculous to compare the rational human being, and still worse, the college human being, with the bee; and yet the college student would do well to look to the bee and learn something of order and respect. If the college man, the assumed standard-bearer of order and intelligence before a world of less fortunate people, fails to measure up to the demand of his position, what right has he to murmur when he is thrust aside and some apparently less capable man called in to take his place? But he can blame only that pernicious "democratic" system which benumbs his sense for order and authority. There seems to be no degradation in obeying a law which will benefit all; but there is much folly in disobeying that law when it is definitely known that such disobedience is liable to initiate anarchy. And yet many "respectable" college men, for the sake of a foolish thought that some girl will consider them weak and unmanly, actually persist in making themselves ridiculous in the eyes of intelligent people by insinuating confusion where there should be peace and harmony. We hope the time will soon come when college men will realize that the best rulers were once the best subjects.

S. A. L. N.

Special Articles

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE NEGRO.

BY CLARENCE HARVEY MILLS,

Assistant Professor of Romance Languages, Howard University.

IN the early part of the second half of the nineteenth century, Horace Greeley uttered and popularized the slogan, "Young man go West." At that time there lay to the west of us a vast territory unknown to the great majority of men east of the Mississippi, and undeveloped by its most immediate inhabitants. The cry was spontaneous in its appeal and inspiring to many who would brave a trip into a territory unknown in order to seek their future there. In the spirit of Horace Greeley, I come to invite you, not with an invitation to go West, but South. I speak of South America.

About 1915, the late President Roosevelt wrote an article which appeared in the *Outlook* entitled "Brazil and the Negro." In this article Mr. Roosevelt showed, that of all countries in the world, Brazil offered to the Negro the greatest opportunity for advancement. Since that day times have not changed much.

Let us briefly discuss the Latin-American countries. There are only three languages used as national languages in the most important countries of the world. They are English, Spanish, and Portuguese. In the United States, with its one hundred million of inhabitants—English is spoken. In Argentina, Bolivia, Columbia, Costa Rico, Cuba, Chile, Equador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, Salvador, Venezuela, there is a total of fifty-five millions of people who speak Spanish, besides in the Philippines and Porto Rico, some ten millions of people under the protection of the stars and stripes who make daily use of that language. In Brazil we find twenty millions of inhabitants for whom Portuguese is the official and the common language. These countries of Spanish origin have the richest natural resources; their forests produce highly useful timber; their soil has imbedded in it immense layers of copper, gold, diamonds, iron, and petroleum, and even now very little exploited. Its green fields provide pasture for a large number of cattle that are used to feed the world. Its fertile fields produce crops of tobacco, coffee, wheat, maize, and cotton. Its fruits are many and of all classes.

Among these South American cities we find some of the most advanced in the world. Their buildings are works of art and their streets are wide, clean, and beautiful. The best theater of the New World is the Columbia theater of Buenos Aires, and the most ancient University of the two

Americas is that of San Marcos de Lima, Peru. Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, has the reputation of being the most beautiful city that exists. Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina is, on account of the number of its inhabitants, the third city of the hemisphere. What shall we do to know better these countries, our neighbors? We should study their language, Spanish and Portuguese. We should travel through them and go there to study if we can. In this way we would form a Pan American solidarity. The injunction "love your neighbor and he will love you" will be fulfilled.

Upon contemplating a map of the New World we see that more than three parts of it is situated in the tropics, which means, with its three zones, cold temperate, and torrid, that all the races can live there, and that all the products of the planet can be cultivated there. According to recent statistics, the exterior commerce per inhabitant of the various American countries is:

Argentina—\$108, Cuba—\$100, Canada—\$97, Chile—\$65, United States—\$33.00, Brazil—\$23.00, Mexico—\$17. A total traffic of Spanish America is calculated to be more than \$2,000,000,000, 53% representing its exportations and 47% representing its importations. In this trade before the great war, England had the first place—Germany the second—the United States the third. In the last decade the commerce of Spanish American countries has almost doubled. It would not be hazardous to conjecture that the opening of the Panama canal, facilitating trade with the nations of the occidental coast, and the increased commercial attraction of all of the countries, will triple even its traffic in the two next decades. It is these true lands of promise, where the young enterprising Negroes may well go to establish their home, with virgin and rejuvenating nature. The old slogan "America for the Americans" can then be replaced by "America for Humanity."

In 1551 Lopez de Gomara states in his history that there was some talk of a beautiful passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, although costly, which would eliminate the long and difficult navigation through the strait of Magella, and which would not only be advantageous, but an honor to the doer, whoever he might be. This route had to be opened through Panama, Nicaragua.

I am not going to discuss the history of the canal through the centuries; it is sufficient to state that Bolivar, the man of great ideas and of great deeds likewise, thought of this construction. In 1828, various explorations were made with the purpose of discovering the best route for the canal. At that time Nicaragua and Panama were found most acceptable. In 1902 the United States undertook the task with some sort of seriousness. In 1903 the Republic of Panama yielded a zone of five miles of width on both sides of the canal route, as well as the isles of the Bay of Panama, receiving in pay ten millions of dollars on the date of the ratification of the treaty, and after nine years \$250,000 annually. The canal has transformed entire navigation. The principal ports of the Asiatic continent remain now many hundreds of miles nearer to the East of the United

States than to Europe. The maritime distance from New York to San Francisco, which was 13,135 miles, is reduced to 5,262—that of Havana to Panama from 10,682 to 1,425—from Barcelona to Panama half the distance is reduced, and fourteen days of navigation are saved from Callao to Liverpool. Enormous must be the reduction which in time, coal, carbon, presupposes the opening of the canal,—as enormous and transcendental the benefits which it will accrue to human progress. When the triumphant sword of Bolivar liberated the northern part of South America under the auspices of victory, there was formed a vast state which seemed as if it was called to regenerate the destinies of Spanish America. The present republics of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador compose it. Scarcely had there transpired a decade when these were detached independent nations. The same fragile motives of leadership and of brigandage, which in Central America produced the separation of the cities, seemed destined here to constitute a whole country. In the three countries one found the same plains stripped of trees but covered with green and well irrigated, with excellent pasture, forests almost impenetrable—with rich wood and medicinal plants. In the three the banana, the coffee, the cocoa, tobacco, figure among the principal articles of exportation; and equally figure mining products, gold, silver, copper, iron, and platinum.

The great riches of Colombia and Venezuela lie in the subsoil. We may well call Colombia the El Dorado where exists more than six hundred mines of precious metal, but the renown of this country in the mining market, nevertheless, does not come so much from the twelve million kilometers of gold which it exports a year, but from its emeralds, the finest which are known, and which it has under exploitation more than seventy deposits with its yield of one hundred thousand carats as an annual average.

In Venezuela the gold bearing beds are found in all, especially in El Callao, as well as iron, copper, asphalt, and salt. In Ecuador the mining production is not very considerable—the greatest obstacle to the exploitation of minerals in the three countries is the lack of communication, and the isolation of the mining zones.

Concerning agriculture, we have already noted that in all three countries the fruits correspond to the zones, warm, temperate, and cold. The most important fruits of Colombia are the banana, of which there are exported 140 million kilograms a year; coffee, some seventy kilograms; tobacco, which surpasses 11 millions of kilograms.

In the broad valley of Magdalena, where reside the three fourths parts of the total Columbian population of five and a half million inhabitants, there is found the four-fifths part of its agricultural riches. Here also coffee and cocoa are the principal articles of exportation.

Peru has an area of one million, five hundred thousand square kilometers. We note in it three zones; the coast, the chain of the Andes, its slopes and oriental plains. The coast extends for more than 2,600 kilometers with a half width between the ocean and the Andes of a 160

kilometers. This first zone fills an immense track of uncultivated land interrupted for long stretches by meadows and florid orchards. The Andes constitutes the second zone in the oriental slope, and the plains which compose the third zone is the agricultural zone, the most extensive and richest in Peru. In Peru there is cultivated sugarcane, cotton, coffee, rice, maize, and many other products. The minerals in the other zones are very varied; the copper whose shipment abroad surpasses annually seven million, five hundred thousand dollars; gold, silver, nickel, zinc, and carbon. Of petroleum there exists more than 700 wells which yield more than 250 thousand tons. Quicksilver is found in many markets, nitrate of soda is found in the southern plains—Guatemala with deposits almost inexhaustible on the continent and the islands. The exterior commerce of Peru is more than 60 million dollars approximately. Its population is calculated at some 4 million, seven hundred thousand inhabitants. Enclosed between Brazil on the north—on the east Peru and Chile, in the west Argentina and Paraguay, on the south the Bolivian Republic, is an artificial creation of its liberator, without any natural frontier, nor characteristic feature of its population, or organizations which separate it from Peru, of which with the name of Alto-Peru, it formed a part in the Colonial period. Situated between the chain of the Andes, called Exterior and Real, which reach here its maximum amplitude of 500 kilometers, Bolivia forms the high plain of 3,800 meters above the sea level. The Republic has an area of one million, three hundred and fifty thousand square kilometers. In its population of three millions, the Indians predominate. Its agricultural production is not considerable, although sufficient to satisfy the necessities of the country, and even to export such articles as coffee to the adjoining nations. Of its enormous territory, only two million acres are under cultivation. One of its most important articles of exportation is rubber. There are 150 mines of gold—126 of tin—40 of copper. The principal articles of exportation are tin, antimony, and copper. To the southeast of Bolivia, and adjoining on the frontiers of Argentina and Brazil, there is found the Republic of Paraguay. No longer are there here gigantic mountains, volcanoes, or deserts, but very thick forests and fruitful fields, which make of the territory a very vast garden situated in the heart of the continent. In the colonial period, and for more than a century and a half, the Jesuits governed the country with absolute independence of the Viceroy of Peru, of which nominally it was dependent. The soil of Paraguay of some 2 million kilometers, enjoys great fertility. Numerous rivers, the principal ones among them, the Parana and Paraguay, which communicate with the Atlantic, and administer irrigation to its land. This and the good climate maintain all the year the foliage of the forest and the verdure of its fields. The groves, of extreme corpulency and variety, are rich in every kind of textile plant—resin, dyes, as well as in fine wood and color. The crop of tobacco is 137,600 kilograms, and there are exported more than 115,000 of its production. Its production of oranges is equally considerable. Cattle raising

begins to acquire much increase, counting to the present time eight million head of cattle. The exterior commerce of Paraguay is over two million, five hundred thousand, according to the last official census of 1909, its population was 633,000 inhabitants.

Let us return to the Pacific Coast where after a southern prolongation of the Peruvian territory we find Chile. This narrow strip of land of 4000 kilometers of longitude, and a width which advances between 100 and 300 kilometers, has on the one side the blue immensity of the ocean and on the other the proud and snowy Andean mountain range.

Chile is rich in the north with its mineral deposits—in the center with its agriculture—in the south with its forests. The totality of the Chilean population is almost wholly of pure Spanish origin, and the most cultivated in America. The climate of the greater part of the Chilean territory is temperate—this fact united with the superior qualities of its soil permits the cultivation of cereals, fruit trees, and flowers. The annual production of wheat reaches nine million tons, that of barley, two million, five hundred thousand, oats, one million, two hundred thousand, that of maize, seven hundred and seventy thousand, that of beans, seven hundred and forty-five thousand, that of potatoes, two hundred thousand tons. Fruit is just as considerable, and the quality and size of its pears, oranges, and grapes is very great.

For four thousand kilometers on the Pacific Coast in the Peruvian and Chilean territory, it scarcely ever rains. In consequence of such drought, nitrate constitutes one of the most important products of Chile. It is the only country where nitrate is found in its natural state. Its annual extraction is more than a hundred million dollars. Chile supplies 50% of the borax which is consumed in the world market. Its incalculable rich mines have scarcely begun to be exploited. On account of its abundance in iron, raw materials, and motor force, Chile is destined to be the first industrial center of Spanish America.

If we cross the Andes we find on the other side of the continent, bathed by the Atlantic, that glorious stretch of American soil which bears the name of Argentina, "Heart of America and arm of the future America." Although its population does not exceed eight millions, Argentine is the granary of the world. In cattle raising, on account of its importance, it occupies the second place in the world. There is no product in these rich fields which cannot be cultivated advantageously on Argentine soil. Through the port of Buenos Aires 80% of the trade is exported. We must not forget that the province of this name is considered the richest agricultural market in the world. The capital of the country—the proud city of one million, six hundred thousand inhabitants is only surpassed by Paris in population.

Argentina has a neighboring Republic, somewhat small, on account of its territory and population, but illustrious on account of its culture, advance, and freedom, namely, Paraguay, which bears the epithet of the Switzerland of America. In its civil and mercantile legislation, it is at the

head of the remaining cities of South America. It is equally so in its penal legislation, which among other advances of right and justice, excludes capital punishment. Public instruction is found well developed with a school for each thousandth inhabitant. There are also numerous industrial and technical schools. For a capital, Paraguay has two of the most sumptuous cities of the continent, Montevideo, the powerful rival of Buenos Aires in commerce, industry, and intellectual activity.

In the political world, Spanish America has lacked prudence and an efficacious counter-balancing of ideas. It has been said that minerals and revolutions are the natural production of certain South American Republics; but revolutions and political storms always attempt the formation of new nationalities, and it is certain that the so-called revolutions and up-risings of Spanish America all put together during the entire nineteenth century—expended less blood, tears, and gold, than the Civil War of the United States in the short period of five years. Ardor and ignorance of the masses have been thoroughly exploited by rebel chiefs, always attentive to their personal convenience.

But the revolutionary epoch of South America may well be considered closed. It is now entering with firm step in the industrial period. In Central America, the opening of the Panama canal has done more in favor of inter-peace and in behalf of commercial ambition than all the sermons and admonitions of the century.

In the United States the republics of the South are on the road to being discovered. In the first Pan-American conference held in Washington in 1889, the Argentine Ambassador said, "The truth is, our mutual knowledge is limited, the republics of the North of this continent had lived without having communication with those of the South, nor with the nations of Central America. Engrossed as they have been, as well as ours in the development of its institutions, they have failed to cultivate with us more close and intimate relations." The splendid work of the Pan-American unit created by the munificence of Carnegie, in order to promote free relations of all the nations of the New World, has come to fill in part that necessity.

The Pan-American union conceived by Henry Clay, James G. Blaine, and Elihu Root, and which interest today illustrious groups of North Americans, seems to arouse greater ardor in the North than in the South. Pan-Americanism which they generally defend in the South is limited to the peoples of Spanish and Portuguese America. Isolation and scant population comprise the two enemies of Spanish American confederations. The things most needed for the gradual spiritual, economical, and political unification are the following: An increase in the means of communication; a celebration of free assemblies in diverse capitols of the continent; commercial treaties; uniform laws; a common monetary system, and unification of the methods of instruction.

It is to this country, consisting of twenty-nine republics, that I have extended you an invitation to go, and reasons why you should.

THE GENTLEMAN.*

BY WILLIAM C. GORDON,

Professor of Homiletics and Philosophy, Howard University.

I N addressing you upon this subject I want at the very beginning to disclaim any right to speak with authority upon so important a topic. The simple fact is that we are fellow students, holding different ideas concerning certain details of the subject, but in positive agreement on the great basic principles. Personally I am not at all interested in the petty rules of conduct prescribed by recent books on etiquette. I do not propose to waste my time studying pictures in advertisements to discover just what rules of fashion in social life are being violated by foppishly attired males and bepowdered, lip-sticked females. If that is all that is implied in the term "gentleman" it holds nothing of interest to me.

You and I know, however, that the word contains a higher and a finer meaning than that. Tennyson was thinking of a very different type of man when he wrote of Henry Hallam,

"And thus he bore without abuse
The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan
And soil'd with all ignoble use."

The fact that the name has been "defamed by charlatans and soiled with all ignoble use" makes it all the more necessary that we should understand exactly what the word means. If it embodies an ideal toward which you and I may strive we ought to see very clearly just what that ideal is in order that we may the more surely approach it.

Young women as well as young men have a genuine interest in this theme. Women today are occupying positions of prominence and responsibility of which few persons dared to dream fifty years ago. Now we expect women to be well educated, broad-minded, nobly-motivated, patriotic, strong. The typical woman who figured in the novels of the 18th century, in "Pamela" and "Tom Jones" and the rest, whose specialties were seclusion and ignorance and fainting, that woman has practically ceased to exist. Many of the qualities which we regard as essential to the gentleman are equally essential to the highest womanhood. These qualities are not peculiar to sex. They are qualities requisite to the highest humanity. No man or woman can attain his or her best without them.

Furthermore every woman of intelligence and refinement admires the real gentleman. If she expects to marry and have a home of her own she expects to marry a man who bears "without abuse this grand old name of gentleman." She knows it is only that kind of man who can give her the kind of home which she has a right to covet. That man when engaged in his daily toil may wear overalls and jumper, but he is a real gentleman none the less. In fact some of us would say that it is only

* One of the series in the Freshman Lecture Courses, 1924-'25.

the man who works and works hard at something worth while who is entitled to that name. Our subject directly concerns every one of us, every young man, every young woman. In very few words may I call your attention to some of the characteristics of the gentleman.

First of all, the gentleman is a man of fine spiritual quality. Perhaps this is the most important thing I have to say. The gentleman is above everything else a *man*, a real, live, red-blooded, kind-hearted, high-minded, brave-souled man. There is absolutely no substitute for that. It cannot be successfully counterfeited, and remain undetected for any length of time. Character is what you are on the inside. What you think, you are. If you habitually and voluntarily think ignoble thoughts, if the supreme purpose of your life is to achieve some selfish ambition, no matter how you may despoil others of property and happiness and honor, you may make money, you may gain some coveted position, but you never will be a gentleman. God himself can not make you a gentleman until the spiritual quality of your life is changed. On the other hand, you may resolve to give your life in unselfish service of your fellowmen in this or that business or profession. You may become famous or you may remain unknown, you may accumulate wealth or you may be comparatively poor, you may occupy some high position or you may be a humble toiler all your days, but you will have the soul of a true gentleman.

A few years ago President Charles Cuthbert Hall of New York was invited to give a course of lectures in India. He spoke upon Christianity as the religion for the whole world before great audiences including the most learned Hindus and Buddhists and representatives of scores of other non-christian sects. At the close of the series of lectures a written memorial was presented to Dr. Hall by his grateful listeners. I think it was Mozoomdar the distinguished apostle of the Brahmas Somaj who said to Dr. Hall, "We have listened with great interest and profit to your lectures but you yourself have won us all by your fine courtesy and your christian manhood." President Hall was one of the finest embodiments of the ideals of the christian gentleman this country has seen. Without that high spiritual quality no human can be truly called a gentleman.

In the second place the gentleman is one the externals of whose life are in perfect harmony with his high spiritual quality. A person's manners ought to be the natural expression of the best which is within him. The one who imitates the actions of the gentleman when he has the soul of a thief or a libertine is a hypocrite. He is a liar in his manners. On the other hand it is not enough that one's ambitions should be worthy and his purposes pure. It is a part of our task to see to it that what we do and the way in which we do it give an honest and fitting expression to the noblest purposes of our lives. The poet was right,

"Manners are not idle, but the fruit

Of loyal nature, and of noble mind."

The fruit is the natural product of that which is within. A good tree ought to bring forth good fruit.

Manners always concern our relation to others. There is no law compelling you and me to hold open a door for one who is just behind us in the hall instead of allowing that door to slam in his face. You do not have to offer your seat in the street car to a woman who is standing instead of putting your head between the sheets of a newspaper on the pretense that you are reading. You do not have to touch your hat when you meet a friend on the street or on the campus. You perform these acts of courtesy as the natural expression of the spiritual quality of your inner life.

I have read that at one time George Washington had a friend visiting him at Mount Vernon. As the two men were conversing, a slave passed by and touched his hat to his Master. General Washington returned the salute in a similar way. The guest turned to his host and asked—"Why do you touch your hat to that slave?" General Washington replied "Do you suppose I can permit a poor colored man to be more polite than I am?" I do not care what the books may say, those two men who thus saluted each other were gentlemen. They were of different races and occupied different positions in the world but each man had the manners expressive of the fine quality of his spiritual life.

Even the dress of such a person proclaims the kind of a man, the kind of a woman he or she is. The one who is uncleanly in his personal habits, whose finger-nails are always draped in mourning, who is habitually slovenly in dress and in personal appearance advertises a slovenly soul. That man is false to his higher obligations to his inner self. He shows a low and selfish disregard of the tastes and ideals of others. He needs to clean up inside and out. He needs to become a gentleman. Then his dress will not be so loud that you can hear *it* when you cannot hear him. The wholesome refinement of his inner life will be shown by the neatness and simplicity and appropriateness of the clothes he wears.

Language is only another sign which advertises the inner quality of the man. Words are acts. What you say and the way in which you say it reveal to your companion what you think, as I have said, and what you think, you are. A gentleman knows the difference between wit and smut. He delights in wit, real wit which shows intellectual keenness and mental agility. He regards the foul and loathsome in speech as he regards the offal of the street. A man of unclean lips came into a company of men ready to emit one of his ribald stories. He glanced around the room and asked "Are there any ladies present." A broad-shouldered fighter for righteousness who knew the character and purpose of the man answered, "No, but there are gentlemen here." The man was silenced. We say the gentleman is one whose manners and dress and speech are in harmony with the high spiritual quality of his soul.

A third distinguishing mark of the gentleman is that high sense of honor which finds expression in special courtesy to women. This is not because women are weaker than men. In some respects they are stronger

than men. Some physicians tell us that women endure pain better than men. Women are different from men. Man has the greater physical strength. Experiences through which he is compelled to pass give him a broader knowledge of the ways of the world. He knows that women suffer for certain forms of wrong doing as men do not. So the spirit of the old chivalry survives in the true gentleman of today. He delights to use his strength in defense of a woman's honor though it be at the risk of his own life. He will even defend a woman against the threatened results of her own indiscretions.

Is there anything nobler in a man than that? The love and devotion of his own mother have given him a kind of reverence for all mothers. His affection for his own sister makes him the champion of other men's sisters. Happy the man whose own mother has made all womanhood sacred. Have you ever known a man whose name was worth remembering who did not show this chivalrous spirit in his treatment of women? I never have. Henry Ward Beecher, the friend and confidant of Lincoln, who went to England and wrestled with mobs to secure the freedom of the slave, who took up a collection in his own church and with the funds thus obtained purchased the freedom of a fugitive slave girl—Henry Ward Beecher said—"My mother is to me what the Virgin Mary is to a devout Catholic." A man lacking a high sense of honor in his attitude toward women is incapable of becoming a gentleman.

The true gentleman has a fourth distinguishing mark of great importance. He is a man of pervasive friendliness. It is wonderful the way in which the friendly spirit of a man gets into the very atmosphere which he carries with him. It influences every person with whom he comes in contact. It pervades the air of the room in which he works, of the institution with which he is connected. In every university there are men who exercise a power which is not at all dependent upon the originality of the ideas they express. They influence us mightily simply by their friendliness. It is to us a special privilege to render a service to such a person, not because of any reward expected but just because we like to. That man has a subtle sense of his relation to his fellowmen and of his obligation to brighten and not to blue their atmosphere. Sometimes we call such a person "one of Nature's nobleman." That is what he is.

Even children feel the influence of such characters and respond to it. A few days ago, a friend of mine, a colored woman, told of two men whom she remembered with special pleasure here in Washington. Years ago when she and others of about her own age were acting as nurse girls for certain families these two men frequently passed them. One of the men was on horseback, the other on foot. The man on horseback always waved his hand to them in friendly greeting. The other gave them some kindly word in passing. The children used to discuss which of these two men they liked the better. Those little expressions of friendliness from these two men have remained as permanent influences in the lives of those young people. One of the men was Theodore Roosevelt. The other was

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my friend and classmate Dr. M. Ross Fishburn. The children recognized these men as real gentlemen because of their pervasive friendliness.

I am sure also that the gentleman is a man of sympathetic imagination. "Put Yourself in His Place." The book by Charles Reade bearing that title ought to be read by every one simply to impress the message of the title if for nothing else. It takes a sympathetic imagination to make it possible for one to do that. The man who wounds another by his thoughtless words does not mean to cause another pain. He simply does not use the sympathetic imagination to enable him to realize how that other would be affected by his words. He does not put himself in his place. The one who speaks to another about some homely feature of his face or some physical deformity or defect may wound a sensitive nature more than if he struck him with his fist. Those who go blundering against the sore spots in other lives seldom intend to cause pain. But they do inflict suffering because they do not develop and use the sympathetic imagination.

The gentleman by a kind of divine instinct perceives the thoughts and feelings and hopes and fears and regrets and longings of his brother and gives to him cheer and inspiration and help by the impartation of his own strength, by the tactful expression of his own sympathy. Frederick Douglass, was it not, who said that Abraham Lincoln was almost the only man with whom he ever conversed who never by word or look made him remember that he was of another race. Mr. Lincoln was a gentleman. He possessed and developed and used the sympathetic imagination.

I can only refer to a sixth characteristic of the true gentleman. He is always a good fighter in a good cause. He is a man of action. He is not a hermit. He is not a Saint Simeon Stylites passing his days on the top of some lofty pillar. He lives in a house by the side of the road where the race of men go by. His place is in the field where there is work to do and where there are loads to lift. There is an expression whose right to exist ought to be challenged. Men sometimes speak of a "gentleman of leisure." There is no such animal. If a man is released from the cares of business or his profession by the possession of wealth he is under solemn moral obligation to use time and strength and talent to lighten the burden of others, to fight to give to every man of every race and color and creed a fair chance to do and to be his best. The gentleman always has unrealized ambitions for his country, his fellowmen and his world. He always has unfinished tasks to which he has consecrated his life. He alone at the close of life has a right to say with Paul "I have fought a good fight."

When we remember that the gentleman is a man of high spiritual quality; a man whose manners and language and dress are in most perfect harmony with that high quality of soul; a man who is ever the true and pure souled knight in his relation to women; a man whose pervasive friendliness makes every life he touches more cheerful and hopeful and strong; a man whose sympathetic imagination enables him to give to

others just the tactful and helpful message that is needed; a man who is never a slacker but is always on the front line in the fight against injustice and wrong; when we remember that these are the distinguishing marks of the gentleman we are convinced that the great dramatist, Dekker was right when he wrote of Jesus of Nazareth, He was "the first true gentleman that ever breathed."

If this is an ideal it is a practical ideal. It is your ideal and mine. We do not claim that we have yet fully attained. But you and I are on the road. We have a right to say with Browning—

"What I aspired to be
And was not, comforts me."

COLLEGE EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

BY W. E. WICKENDEN,

Director of Investigation.

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IF THE schools of engineering are to define their function more clearly there will be occasion to differentiate between that side of their work which is *professional* in its aim and spirit and that which is essentially a part of a system of general *collegiate* education.

There appears to be a rapidly growing divergence of aim and spirit between these two educational types. The more general form of higher education, hereafter called collegiate in type, seems to be evolving rapidly toward greater adaptation to the needs and capacities of the individual student. Professional training is coming to denote a type of educational discipline which embodies in a very direct way the technique, functions and special philosophy of a well-defined calling having a special status in society. Professional schools are more and more adopting selective methods of admission designed to insure properly qualified and fairly homogenous groups of students.

In short, in collegiate education the process is becoming accommodated to the student, while in the realm of professional training the student is expected to be accommodated to the process.

We are dealing here with terms concerning which there is no general agreement, with terms which may not admit of definition by a neat verbal formula. It is better, perhaps, to seek a common basis of understanding by a process of characterization in which contrasts are employed for emphasis. The following is not presumed to be a complete nor a meticulously exact characterization and it is being offered for comment and criticism

rather than as a final draft. As will be noted it deals more with methods than with aims.

Collegiate education appears to have the following characteristics:

1. It is definitely articulated with secondary education. Articulation implies a structural joint between two mutually adjusted members and not a mere surface of contact. As the methods and content of secondary education shift in response to public demands, collegiate education has partially accommodated itself to these changes. On the other hand secondary education has always been adjusted to collegiate education, although of late to a diminishing degree.

2. It accommodates itself as fully as good educational standards will allow to variations in individual students by providing elections in the system of studies, by testing individual abilities, by grouping students according to evidences of their ability, by honors courses or autonomous courses for exceptional students, by an increasing degree of flexibility in the length of the course, by an increasing provision of junior colleges in city school systems, and the like.

3. It does not presuppose an initial vocational choice, but rather offers the student a chance for self discovery and for the estimation of his interests and abilities in relation to broad divisions of human activity. Much of the college-going tendency among American youth appears to have its origin in a desire, largely encouraged by parents and teachers, for a superior vantage point to the home and the secondary school from which to approach a vocational choice. In view of the American tradition that the individual may choose for himself and the economic freedom which permits this choice to be deferred to a comparatively mature age, the sifting and sorting process involved in collegiate education is of fundamental importance.

4. It organizes itself around general fields of knowledge, such as the classics, the languages, the social sciences and the natural sciences, and around the broader divisions of human activity, such as agriculture, commerce, fine arts, home economics, and the like, rather than specific vocations.

5. It places great emphasis on the educational values of institutional life and organized student activity as a supplement to the formal processes related to the curriculum. The American people have come to regard these as valid educational means in themselves.

6. It is marked by a strong tradition of the independence of the individual institution from external or group control, of the autonomy of departments of organization, of the academic freedom of the individual teacher and of the equal standing of all divisions of knowledge.

Professional training appears to have the following characteristics:

1. It aims to develop a special type of person, to fill a place in a group having a special function in society, hence assumes that a definite vocational choice has been made in advance.

2. It models its curriculum and its methods on the technique, functions and special philosophy of the related profession rather than the interests and capacities of individual students.

3. It is generally preceded by a buffer stage of collegiate education, as a means to a discriminating selection of student personnel. Subject matter not having an organic place in the professional discipline is generally relegated to a pre-professional stage.

4. The function of the professional school is specific and well-defined and its methods are correspondingly intensive.

5. Institutional life, as a supplementary educational process or as a valid end in itself, is little emphasized.

6. There is considerable limitation of independence. The individual teacher is expected to subordinate his work to the major aims of the curriculum; departments of organization have limited autonomy; the individual institution yields much of its standard-making function to a group organization of professional schools; and this group organization generally divides this function with representatives of the general body of professional practitioners.

7. Programs of professional training tend to become definitely graded to correspond with the several functional grades of professional service. For example, in the general realm of the healing art there are distinct programs of training for physicians and dentists, with superposed programs for specialists of various sorts; on other planes are distinctive programs of training for roentgenologists, pharmacists, nurses, optometrists, laboratory technicians, masseurs, dental machanics and the like; but there is no undifferentiated program of training in which different degrees of survival or success admit to corresponding grades of professional activity.

8. In the training for professions which embody an extended objective technique, such as medicine and dentistry, and to a considerable degree in the training of the professions of social service, the tendency is to include in the scheme of formal training an extended introductory clinical experience under the control of the professional school. With this practice there has grown a tendency to locate the schools with primary regard to the availability of adequate clinical facilities.

It is hoped that these characterizations will be studied critically by engineering educators who are interested in seeing the functions of the engineering schools more clearly defined. Comments and criticisms are urgently invited. They may be sent direct to the author or turned over to the local coöperative committee for transmission. It will be helpful to have the opinions of educators in other fields.

REPORT UPON CONVENTIONS OF ATHLETIC OFFICERS.

BY EDWARD P. DAVIS,

President of the Board of Athletic Control of Howard University.

THE period from December 29, 1924, to January 2, 1925, was an exceptional one by reason of the conferences devoted to athletics and to the physical and mental health of students and held at the Hotel Astor, New York City. On Monday, December 29, there was the Convention of the Association of Football Coaches. On December 30 the National Collegiate Athletic Association met preceded by a meeting of its council the day before. On December 31 directors of physical education came together for a discussion of their problems. A symposium upon the prevention and treatment of football injuries was held January 1 as a feature of a conference devoted to the physical health of students. On January 2 there was a symposium upon mental hygiene among college men. These two symposia were under the auspices of the American Student Health Association. All these conferences were largely attended by delegates from every part of the country.

The football coaches were presided over by Coach Zuppke of Illinois. The feature address was delivered by Mr. A. A. Stagg of Chicago with other interesting talks by Messrs. Meehan of Syracuse, Bezdek of Penn. State, and Donoghue of Vanderbilt.

Mr. Stagg discussed the "Elements of Success in Football Coaching." The insecurity of tenure and general instability of the profession formed the text of his remarks. He deplored the frequent change of coaches in many even of the best colleges and said that this was largely due to the demands of alumni or students or both for quick results in the winning of games. He advised all young coaches to "tie up with the Faculty," for the Faculty represents the permanent, responsible element of the college. The Faculty is interested not only in winning games, but also in developing the physical life and character of the students, and in making athletics contribute to health and to scholarship. Coaches should, therefore, seek to have their employment determined by the Faculty, and whenever possible should become members of the Faculty, cooperative always with them. A coach should never seek to have a player made eligible whom the Faculty declares ineligible. It is true that can sometimes be done. Coaches have been known to go to the Trustees and secure from them permission to use men whose scholarship or conduct have caused Faculty disapproval. But such coaches never last long. Mr. Stagg attributes a part, at least, of his success at the University of Chicago to the fact that he, each season, takes only those men declared eligible by the Faculty and then with this group he does the best he can.

A coach should teach the fundamentals of the game. This sounds so obvious that many take it for granted. But it is so often overlooked that it can hardly be too often or too strongly emphasized. A coach must

have personality, decision, and above all he must be absolutely square. He must pick the best men for his team, after giving all a chance. It matters not whether a man belongs to this fraternity or that or to none at all, or to this social group or that. Whether he has influential connections must make no difference. All must be alike, "rich or poor, high or low, white or black, Jew or Gentile." Mr. Stagg narrated interesting anecdotes of his experience in training football players, mentioning by name several all-American stars, now themselves great coaches, who needed just a little more spurring, a final taste of discipline to develop them to their fullest capacity.

Coach Meehan of Syracuse spoke of the advantage of intersectional games. Coach Bezdek gave a defense of the forward pass, with a black-board demonstration of some good plays. Coach Donoghue of Vanderbilt discussed the scholarship of football players and maintained that the football game does not need men who cannot or will not keep up their academic grade, for "quitting in the classroom is as bad as in football."

At the opening of the Convention of the N. C. A. A., the president's address emphasized amateurism, the evils and difficulties created by summer baseball, proselyting, intra-mural sports, and local autonomy for the colleges in athletics.

Professor C. W. Kennedy of Princeton University, chairman of the Board of Athletic Control, spoke upon the "Administration of College Athletics." This was one of the most straight forward and comprehensive addresses of the week. He maintained that control of athletics should be continuous in time and responsible in authority. A definite policy of Faculty control, he maintained, should be followed. The Faculty form the permanent and the most directly attached element of the college, for they are always physically present, their college activities constitute their life work, and they are responsible for the training and welfare of the youth committed to the care of the college. The alumni on the other hand are more or less loosely attached and are not likely to be uniformly interested in all phases of student welfare, including scholarship, health, etc. The students form a transitory element, whose body is largely changed every two years and wholly changed in a quadrennium.

Two of the chief problems facing the administration of athletics are the choice of the coach and the size of budgets. The coach should be a man of magnetism and decision. His influence should be positively on the side of good character and sportsmanship. He should know the fundamentals as well as the strategy of football with ability to teach them. His responsibility should be to the Faculty, and whenever possible he should be a Faculty member, for the seasonal coach must in the nature of things be less valuable than one whose work covers the full college year. Budgets are large and growing because athletics are large and growing and because of American democracy. At Princeton during the past year, thirty-nine different sports were maintained, all of which showed deficits except football, baseball, and basketball. The large profits from football

made the financially unprofitable sports possible. Otherwise the slogan, "Athletics for All," could not be realized. The large football budgets are justified by this, if by nothing else. This same condition holds true of most institutions. Sports in America are more expensive to the institution than in England, for the student at Oxford or Cambridge when traveling for athletic purposes pays his own expenses and also equips himself. This excludes the man of limited means from the pleasure and benefits of athletic participation.

Athletic administration, when seriously regarded, involves heavy responsibilities. It should promote athletics to the widest legitimate limit, while seeing that it observes proper relations to other activities of student life. The athletic officer has to do with the interests of every student in the college.

Various phases of the Olympic Games of 1924 were discussed by Dr. R. T. McKenzie of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. John Brown, Senior Secretary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., Commissioner J. L. Griffith of the Western Conference, and Coach A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago.

An interesting report upon the use of photographs in scouting and training was made by a committee of which Professor J. P. Richardson of Dartmouth College was chairman. It was discussed with regard to its ethics, its expense, and its usefulness. To take these sub-heads in reverse order, the report expressed the view that such pictures were not of great service, that their expense—particularly for motion pictures—was prohibitive except for the larger institutions, and that the practice was generally condemned. Photographs will, of course, be furnished by alumni and students and newspapers and motion picture corporations will take moving pictures of games, but this should never be done with athletic funds. No pictures should be used for scouting and no slow pictures should be used for any purpose. A resolution was unanimously adopted characterizing the use of pictures of games in which one's own team has not participated as unethical either for scouting or for coaching. Disapproval was expressed also of the use of pictures of games in which one's team has participated unless the other team has given its consent. This expression of the Convention upon the use of pictures, particularly the cinema, was regarded as very timely, for the practice is in its infancy and many institutions while expressing disapproval of it had declared that, if it grew to significant proportions, they would be compelled in self defense to adopt it.

Then followed an address upon "International Athletic Relations." It proved rather to be a description of athletic conditions in several countries of the European continent. Germany was said to lead in sports, followed in order by France, Greece, Finland, and Czecho-Slovakia.

On December 31 at the meeting of the Directors of Physical Education in Colleges, an interesting discussion centered around the question: "Resolved, That intercollegiate competition be limited to one year in any one sport." Dr. J. E. Raycroft of Princeton maintained the affirmative and

Mr. G. E. Little of the University of Michigan, the negative. The affirmative declared that a single year's competition gave a student sufficient training in the sport and sufficient honor and publicity. Such a system would make it possible for larger numbers to participate with resulting benefits to the whole body of students. It would go far also toward giving students and the public the right attitude toward athletics. Coach Little denied that the fundamentals can be taught in a single season and said that some men could not make a team without a year or two of preliminary training with the scrubs and these would suffer a hardship under a one-year rule.

Others of the outstanding things discussed at the conference were:

1. The scholarship of athletics. In a number of institutions, Dartmouth notably, athletes displayed better scholarship than other students. This is becoming general. Formerly, the opposite was the case. Athletics need the best brains among students. The weak student has not leisure enough for strenuous sport.

2. Compulsory physical training. Most of the best colleges require physical training and the practice is on its way toward becoming universal.

3. Intra-mural sports. These are developing enormously. Ohio State University has 250 fully organized basketball teams and 94 baseball teams. It thus spends \$13,000 this year. Other colleges in the Western conference show figures similarly impressive.

4. Physical as well as medical tests to determine fitness for competition, especially in football, and to show progress in bodily efficiency. It is recommended that such tests be given during the first two weeks of the college year in autumn. These tests might consist of running, jumping, and throwing exercises as practiced in the U. S. Army. The Springfield Y.M.C.A. College is a leader in this.

5. Post-season games. The colleges of the Pacific Coast believe that while post-season games as a rule may be bad, yet climatic conditions in certain sections of the country make the post-Thanksgiving period most favorable to football, especially on the Pacific Coast and in the South. Post-season college football is needed also to stem the tide of professional football which is rising in these sections.

6. Summer baseball problems. These were vexing and are being met differently in different places.

7. Handling of athletic funds. These are in the custody of and are collected and disbursed by regular university officers in practically all reputable institutions.

8. Faculty Control. The best colleges have either complete Faculty control of athletics or control shared by the Faculty with alumni and students. In many the Faculty constitute a majority of the board in order to assure official control and to bring a larger number of professors into touch with athletics to the benefit of both Faculty and athletes.

Howard, it is gratifying to say, is well in line with the best and most progressive policies in athletics and physical training.

HOWARD ALUMNI YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

HOWARD H. LONG, GRADUATE OF SCHOOL OF EDUCATION,
APPOINTED SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL IN WASHINGTON.

Professor Howard H. Long has recently been promoted to a Supervising Principship in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia. He is also the Director of Measurements and Research. His promotion is the latest advance which brings up to date a career of well nigh a decade of unusual success in the field of education.

He was graduated from the Teachers' College at Howard University in 1915, B. S. with a Bachelor's Diploma in Education, having maintained a high rank in his class. His college career was brilliant. Aside from an excellent scholarship record, he won a unique honor in debating, being the first winner of the Gregory Prize for the best individual debater at Howard during any one year. In competition with the members of the Senior class, he won the English Prize for using the all-round best English during several years as a student. On his graduation the faculty awarded him a scholarship of one hundred dollars at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts.

At Clark his industry, intelligence, and enthusiasm counted well. In 1916 he was graduated with the A. M. Degree in Experimental Psychology, at which time the faculty, on motion of his senior professor, J. W. Baird, awarded him a junior fellowship. During 1916-17 he was an instructor in psychology at Howard University. He planned then to assume his duties under the fellowship at Clark in the fall of 1917, but fortune shifted the scene of his endeavors. Prowess in laboratory and library was replaced by the heroics of war. He was among the first to volunteer; was commissioned First Lieutenant of Infantry and served in Camp Meade until June, 1918, when he joined the American Expeditionary Forces. He served on three fronts in France and always with honor. He was the Liaison Officer of the Second Battalion of the 368th Infantry and commanded that battalion during the better part of the day of the twenty-sixth of September, the first day of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, while the Major was lost from his organization. For his conduct under fire, he was recommended for promotion to a captaincy.

Mr. Long returned to America in February, 1919. During the summer of the same year he was employed by the National Security League as lecturer and supervisor of primary instruction in the summer schools of several states. In the fall he assumed the arduous duties of Dean of Paine College at Augusta, Georgia, where he served for four years in an eminently superior way. He reorganized the school throughout and established a junior high school. When he resigned to become the Dean of the Department of Education at Knoxville College, the Board refused to accept his resignation and elected him Vice-President of the College with an increase in salary in the attempt to retain his services. At Knoxville he served with his usual fine success, assuming the major part in the reorganization of the entire college course. He also organized the Department of Education with such success that the State Department of Education recognized the work after the department had functioned less than six months.

As a result of competitive examinations, Mr. Long was appointed as an instructor of psychology in the Miner Normal School of Washington, D. C., in June, 1924. His unusual equipment for the work was from the beginning recognized and as a consequence he was placed in charge of the testing and measurement work in the schools. His efficient services in this field led to his recent promotion.

Besides being well known and distinguished in education by reason of numerous professional lectures and articles, he is a scientist in the strict sense of the word; a

hard student, unflaggingly industrious, and wholesomely imaginative. He has made many friends since he has been in the city and his ability and character are everywhere respected. Most important of all is the fact that he heads a unique school of thought in the field of mental testing; for although admitting the practical value of the present technique, its indispensability in modern school work, and even real value for pure science when used with caution, he is not at all optimistic of the methods in racial psychology. He insists that "the presupposition of the calculus involved in the comparison of racial and other groups with dissimilar environment are violated in all the work on the problem up to the present." He is industriously addressing his attention to the testing of his hypothesis, a more or less popular statement of which, we understand, is now in preparation. Those particularly interested in this technical contention are referred to Mr. Long's published scientific papers dealing with the subject.

The District of Columbia is fortunate in securing the services of Professor Long to fill this position whose full significance for the school system and the race can not be adequately evaluated now. It is a unique post in its importance and its possibilities. The appointment, too, is of striking significance to those who are interested in education as a profession offering opportunities both for large social service and distinct scientific contributions in a highly technical field. It is a tribute to the highly trained specialist and as such an encouragement to the young people who are looking forward to education as a profession. The day is rapidly passing when the high places in education will be the prizes of mere longevity. Education is dynamic and rapidly moving to those higher levels of scientific procedure that call for specialization by those who would guide and direct its destinies. General training and mere length of service no longer suffice as qualifications for high posts in education as is true in other fields. Now, as never before, there is room at the top, but room for those possessed of unusual personal qualities and highly trained in special fields. Mr. Long is a professional educator entering into a field of opportunity which he realized years ago would open up some day and for which he was constantly preparing. Alma Mater rejoices in the success of her worthy son.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Professor E. P. Davis, president of the Board of Athletic Control, attended as a delegate from Howard University the meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association held in New York City at the Hotel Astor, December 29 and 30, 1924. During that week other important conventions were held at the same place, including those of the Football Coaches' Association, the Association of Directors of Physical Education, and the American Student Health Association. His report of these meetings appears elsewhere in this number of the RECORD.

Professor Charles H. Wesley, head of the Department of History, has been requested by the teachers of the District of Columbia, in the 10th-13th Divisions, to conduct a Round Table at the Annual Teachers' Institute on January 30. The subject for presentation and discussion, according to the request, will be "Negro History in the Public School Curriculum." This is the second appointment, in successive years, of Professor Wesley as Institute Lecturer. Strenuous efforts are being made by the local teachers to have the study of Negro History formally introduced into the school curriculum, preferably through specific courses, and if this should prove impracticable then by equipping the teachers so that collateral study may be conducted in this subject. The study of Negro contributions to civilization has been regarded as a valuable aid in the creation of interracial understanding and goodwill, and the suggestion has been made that it would be a worth-while effort to have such study as a part of the work in history in the schools for both races.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America through the Commission on Race Relations has also requested the coöperation of Professor Wesley in the preparation and collection of facts from Negro History which may be presented to Boards of Education in northern cities. The purpose is to create a sentiment which will lead to a better text-book treatment of Negroes, particularly in America, and ultimately to a fuller appreciation of Negro contributions in the making of America.

DEAN MILLER COMPLETES LECTURE TOUR IN MIDDLE WEST.

During the Xmas holidays Dean Miller responded to several invitations to lecture in the Middle West, including Indianapolis, Detroit, Columbus, Zanesville, Huntington and Charleston, W. Va. Though the weather ranged around zero, he was greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences, met many friends and alumni of Howard, as well as personal friends, and noted important progressive steps in racial activities. Among these were the work of the Indianapolis "Y," under the able secretaryship of Mr. F. E. DeFrantz; the construction of the new half-million-dollar edifice of the Detroit "Y," under the efficient handling of Mr. Dunbar; the work of the Detroit Urban League, headed by Mr. John C. Dancey; the work of the Columbus Urban League, in charge of Secretary N. B. Allen; and the new Shiloh Baptist Church of this city, which is nearing completion at a cost of \$170,000; the enthusiastic church group in Zanesville; the \$170,000 high school building in Huntington, W. Va., with a Negro population of 3,000; in Charleston, W. Va., the business progress of Mr. James, a wholesale groceryman, whose son is a former student of Howard University and who is assisting his father in conducting this interesting and successful enterprise; also, the effective work of the First Baptist Church, pastored by Rev. Mordecai Johnson, the New Prophet. On the whole, the tour indicated strongly a growing sense of Negro enterprise and self-expansion.

DEAN COOK CELEBRATES SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Quite a number of his colleagues, who for many years had associated and worked with him during a considerable part of his long and serviceable career at Howard University, assembled on the evening of Wednesday, January 7, at the residence of Dean George William Cook to honor and to congratulate him on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of his birth.

The evening was spent in wholesome conversation and delightful reminiscences, at the conclusion of which those present were invited to partake of a sumptuous repast, which was concluded by the presentation of a beautiful silver vase to Dean Cook as token of the high honor and esteem in which he is held by his co-workers. Among those present were Professors Hines, Holmes, Lightfoot, Locke, Miller, Thornton, Tunnell, and Williams.

HOWARD TEACHER RECEIVES THOUSAND DOLLAR AWARD.

Miss Gwendolyn B. Bennett, instructor in Water-color and Design in the Department of Art at Howard University, was awarded one thousand dollars for study abroad by Alpha Beta Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority at their annual convention held in New York during the Christmas holidays. The scholarship was awarded on the basis of preparation for foreign study and the uniqueness of the talent possessed by the applicant as well as the importance of her gift to the progress of the race.

The award was presented by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, well-known author. Mrs. Fisher's presentation speech was one long to be remembered by those who heard it.

Miss Bennett has decided to further her study in Paris, France. She has not yet chosen the school nor the particular branch of art in which she will study.

EXHIBITION OF ETCHINGS HELD AT HOWARD.

Tuesday evening, December 16th, the Department of Art of Howard University exhibited a collection of etchings by Mr. Marco Zim. The exhibition was greatly appreciated; a large group viewed the collection and a number of sales were made.

Marco Zim was a pupil of Leon Bonnat, Augustus Rodin and George Barnard. He also studied at the Academy of Design, New York City, and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. Mr. Zim has received many prizes and awards. Current art for 1921 says that etchings by Marco Zim rank among the best of our younger school. He works swiftly and with a most intimate touch, and loves every phase of humanity in its attainment and suffering. So his etchings are always bits of poetry drawn from all walks of life. Technically his etchings are strongly handled and full of color, sometimes choosing to eliminate detail with excellent effect.

PROFESSOR HOWARD PRESENTS ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS IN RECITALS—RECEIVES MUCH FAVORABLE COMMENT.

In two violin recitals given during the holidays, Professor Wesley I. Howard played several works by Negro composers, including two original numbers of his own. While the entire program was favorably received in both recitals, particular mention was made of the concluding numbers. We quote two press comments concerning them. The following is taken from the *Washington Tribune*:

Wesley Howard Scores.

Wesley Howard won fresh laurels on the violin. He played "Etude for one string," by Beriot-Howard. The virtuosity of this young artist was soundly tested in this "G string" number. He proved equal to every technical demand and his very tone had a singing quality full of color

and warmth, which was faultlessly played. The opening note was organ-like in its sonorous resonance, and the powerful tones were given with firm sureness of bowing that was breath-taking in its beauty. Fiorillo-Howard's "Caprice No. 28" was given with a brilliance that left the audience apparently dazed at its close. The technical wizardry of Howard was convincingly displayed in his "Caprice No. 28." The runs and muted string work were given with soft, rounded finish and the apparent lack of effort that marks the work of every true artist. There was the throb of rhythmic movement, the delicate beauty characteristic of this work which was emphasized in an attractive presentation.

In his concluding number, "Variations on a Negro Song," an original composition played for the first time by the composer, Mr. Howard had the audience at his feet. Eloquence was here as this old Negro air, "Let Us Cheer the Weary Traveler," floated out into space while he intensified the melody in double stoppings with the sweep of his rhythm and the rich body of his tone. It was true virtuosity, a veritable *tour de force*, giving all the colorful qualities suggested in the notes with swift, sure bowing that so pleased the audience that an encore was demanded, repeating it. It was a veritable benediction in the sweetness with which the dreamy cadences were played.

And another from *The Sunday Item*, Richmond, Ind., January 4, by Esther Griffin White, correspondent for the *Musical America*:

Music.

One of the most interesting features of the violin recital given Friday evening by Wesley Howard, noted Richmond musician, was the interpretation of his own compositions.

Mr. Howard, who has an international reputation as a concert performer, having studied abroad and having played in France for two years during the war, has entered the creative field of music, his two compositions presented here on Friday being the most recent of his output.

The first, "Creole Improvisation," was a series of pictures of old Creole life as lived particularly in New Orleans, and, while not so indicated on the program, was written in several movements, each portraying some phase of these interesting people, who are part French, part Caucasian, part Indian, and part Negro.

Mr. Howard shows much imaginative skill in his portrayal of Creole life in its outer aspects, as well as in its more subtle phases, the plaintive melody upon which, like a thread, is strung the delicate fancies of the composer, permeating the entire composition and giving it the atmosphere of the stories of George Cable with their secluded courts, lace-like grills, disdainful ladies of exquisite beauty attired in floating draperies, the "patois" in which they spoke, the tinkle of fountains, the odor of magnolias in moonlight nights, the thrum of an old guitar—all the fascinating appeal of that strange life of a strange people in the long ago.

Technically, Mr. Howard has achieved a high plane of performance and his own interpretation of the musical pictures he created was a fine thing to hear.

In "Variations on a Negro Melody" Mr. Howard has produced one of those compositions only possible to one of his race, the theme being the old Negro hymn, "Let Us Cheer the Weary Traveler," upon which the composer has woven a haunting musical design, with the inimitable melodious possession of his race.

The two compositions showed this gifted musician in a new role and one in which he seems destined to achieve success.

The programs, given in Columbus, Ohio, and Richmond, Ind., were the same in both cities with one exception, the first number being replaced by Vieux-temps' *Ballade and Polonaise* in Richmond, Ind. The program was as follows:

1. La Folia (variations serieuses).....Corelli
2. Etude No. 28.....Fiorillo-Howard
Aria for the "G" string.....Bach
TyrolienneAlard
Slavonic Dance No. 1.....Dvorak-Kreisler
3. Symphonie Espagnole (first movement).....Lalo
4. RamahDett
African Dance, No. 2, in F major.....Coleridge-Taylor
African Dance, No. 4, in D minor.....Coleridge-Taylor
5. Creole ImprovisationHoward
Variations on a Negro Melody.....Howard

Venner Robbins-Johnson, Accompanist.

While his duties as a teacher allow very little time for concert work, Professor Howard manages to give a few recitals each year by making use of holidays and the few short leaves of absence sometimes granted to teachers. During the present school quarter he is to give recitals in Talladega, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. He will also be heard in Washington at the Lincoln Theatre on February 4th, at which time the University orchestra of forty players will give a concert under the direction of Sgt. Dorcy Rhodes. Professor Howard will play Lola's *Symphonie Espagnole*, accompanied by the orchestra.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Drs. Arthur E. Rickmond and William R. Brown, both Med. '23, have passed the Pennsylvania Board.

The following concerning Dr. Thelma A. Patten, Med. '23, is quoted from *The Texas Freeman*, published in Houston, Texas, under date of November 8, 1924:

"Editor Love had the privilege last Wednesday forenoon of holding in his hand the only New York State Board medical license held by a Negro physician in the State of Texas. This license grants to Dr. Thelma A. Patten, 1018 Ruthven Street, the right to practice medicine and surgery in the state of New York. Dr. Patten passed the New York Board at the June examinations of this year and was the only colored woman in the examination among 800 other applicants.

Dr. James E. Fennell, Dent. '23, has announced the opening of his dental parlors at 4535 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Cephas M. Parker, Dent. '23, has opened offices at 201 West 130th Street, New York City.

Announcement has been received of the marriage of Miss Lula Mildred Jeter, Pharm. '24, to Professor Russell Chapman, in Jackson, Miss., on November 28, 1924.

EDWARD A. BALLOCH, *Dean*.

The following statement by Dr. Charles J. Fuhrman, Professor of the Theory of Pharmacy in our College, concerning the advantages offered to our pharmacy students, is published as an item of considerable interest:

Exceptional Advantages Given Pharmacy Students of the Howard University School of Medicine.

The connection of the College of Dentistry and Freedmen's Hospital with the School of Medicine of Howard University affords the College of Pharmacy unusual advantages over many pharmacy colleges.

Many of the official preparations made in the Laboratory are used in the Dental Clinic and Hospital Dispensary, thereby affording students opportunities of working on larger quantities than would be possible if these products had no outlet and were discarded.

The Senior Class has ten hours per week in the Hospital Dispensary, giving the students every opportunity for practical drug store experience in a modernly equipped dispensary, under the direction of two registered pharmacists, preparing official U. S. P. and N. F. preparations, also an average of 2,500 physician's prescriptions from the Hospital and Clinic are compounded per month, all of which work is recognized as practical experience by many Boards of Pharmacy. Instruction and quizzes on compounding and incompatibilities are also carried on in connection with this work by Dr. John Stafford Mitchell, Pharmacist in Charge.

CHARLES J. FUHRMAN, Phar. D.,
Professor of the Theory of Pharmacy,
Howard University College of Pharmacy.

SCHOOL OF RELIGION

Letters have been received recently from Rev. A. T. Clarke, '95, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rev. C. W. Frisby, '17, Natchez, Miss.; Rev. A. H. Pace, '18, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. A. T. Coleman, '19, New York City; Rev. J. G. Grant, '19, Keyser, W. Va.; Rev. A. W. Womack, '21, Detroit, Mich.; and Rev. E. A. Haynes, '23, Lynchburg, Va. All are prospering and each has shown continued interest in "Old Howard." We wish for each one and for all of our alumni a most successful year.

Rev. Leon S. Wormley, '24, has recently received a call to the Deanwood Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.

The Annual Maynard Prize Debate of the School of Religion will be held on Friday, February 20, at 8 P. M., in the Rankin Memorial Chapel. The subject to be debated seems to be timely, judging from the daily papers: "Resolved, that the Ball Rent Act of the District of Columbia should be continued in force." The affirmative will be supported by Messrs. William B. Robertson and J. Taylor Stanley. The negative side of the question will be presented by Messrs. Henry J. Booker and N. H. Humphreys.

Plans are well under way whereby the School of Religion will offer to the people of Washington its aid in promoting better Sunday school instruction and more efficient social service work. An Institute will be held in one of the churches for the purpose of arousing interest and presenting in a popular way practical problems. This will be followed by classes taught by members of our faculty. These classes will be open to all and will offer instruction in some of the fundamental subjects which concern our church life. City pastors are cordially cooperating and we hope to render a real service.

D. B. P.

SCHOOL OF LAW

THE LAW SCHOOL, SONS & CO.

No, it is not the name of a business house, that is, not exactly. It is more properly the mere caption of a few notes picked up and recorded at random "touchin' on an' appertainin' to" a decidedly busy center of legal learning, with an added word or two about some of those who have gone out from that center, and a few others who have come in as Friends Worth While to wish us well in our work.

ONCE MORE WITH COLORS FLYING.

Down Palmetto State way, they had a little elimination set-to for the purpose of weighing 'em in the balances to see who would be found wanting. The mill was staged by the State Board of Bar Examiners at Columbia on November 5, 6, and 7. When it was over, 13 battered veterans remained to tell the tale, and among these was Charles E. Washington, '24, of Beaufort. The press of the State published the full list of 13 names, the last of which was of a chap from "Due West." Wonder when he's going and where he plans to stop?

"It is needless to say that I miss very much the old school life this winter," writes the youthful Blackstonian. "It seems I can never get used to it. Almost every day at 5 o'clock my mind turns toward Howard, thinking what subjects are being had at the respective hours, etc. However much I miss school life, I don't think I would be quite willing to exchange places just now, for day by day in every way I am liking the actual practice more and more. Yes, sir, I knocked that bar cold in the first round. The only regret I have about the whole thing is that we were not examined in Quasi Contracts. I was just waiting for 'em, but I think they knew and were sort of scared. Ha, ha! I received notice just in time to take part with my father in a civil case to be tried Thursday." Atta boy, Charlie!

From the Buckeye State, by way of the public print, comes a tale of woe worth repeating. It appears that the bar examination board found itself in the half-Nelson of a chap named McGhee, who wrestled, tripped and turned, but refused to let go till they had blessed his soul with a license to practice law. Would ye think it was that genial institution known far and wide, and favorably, too, as Norman L. McGhee, of the class of 1922? Nothing different.

"Attorney Norman L. McGhee, a recent graduate of the Howard Law School," says the *Washington Daily American* of Januarw 7th, "has just received announcement that he has passed the Ohio State bar examination, which he took a short time ago, and now is eligible to practice law in the State of Ohio. Attorney McGhee has served as assistant secretary-treasurer of Howard University and begins his fifth year of uninterrupted service as general secretary of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. He was unanimously re-elected secretary at the recent convention, which was held in New York last week."

The "studies in performance" outlined above are interesting and welcome, but they bring no surprise to those who are "in on the know" at Howard. Wherever Alma Mater's sons go they take with them that confidence which is born of a deep conviction of having done well their bit before leaving the Old Home in 5th Street. They ask no quarter of anybody anywhere!

MR. COMMISSIONER SANTANA.

Didn't I call the turn? Didn't I opine a month ago that our old side-kicker of the class of 1911 would fetch home the pigtails and kale in Porto Rico? From San Juan comes a personal note dated January 3rd which I am going to let you glimpse a wee bit anyway, because I'm proud of it:

"My dear Jim:

First of all, I wish you and yours a happy New Year. I take great pleasure in informing you that at the general elections held in Porto Rico on November 4, 1924, I was elected Commissioner (member) of the Workmen's Relief Commission of Porto Rico. I think it is a victory for me and a glory for Old Howard.

* * * * *

Give my regards to all and for you the best wishes from your old friend and colleague,

SANTANA."

So it's the Honorable Pedro Santana, eh? Well, that's what is ought to be. Later on, it will be Resident Commissioner Santana with a voice in the halls of Congress at Washington; but always there will be that same unswerving loyalty to the Alma Mater. How many others will pledge themselves faithfully to follow his example?

Commissioner Santana sends special greetings to President C. S. Williams of the Class of 1911 and renews his previous invitation to each of his old classmates to keep in touch with him. He says he will gladly write each of you if you will let him know where you are. How about it, C. S.? Dan Bowles, DeSuze, McEwen, why don't you lads write? What ails you, McCree? Must I do all the writing?

"UP FRONT, PLEASE."

Not to be outdone by Carolina, Ohio nor even Porto Rico, "Show Me" Missouri and the District of Columbia have had a bouquet or two of their own to cast over in the direction of the Alma Mater.

Duane B. Mason, Esq., '22, becomes assistant prosecuting attorney for Jackson County, with station at Kansas City. The appointment was made by Hon. Forest W. Hanna, who won the prosecutor's billet at the election last November. The place carries with it a nifty stipend and marks the first time this position was ever held by a colored man. We applaud the *sauve D. B.* and wish him well in his new setting.

Garnet C. Wilkinson, '09, formerly "assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools," becomes first assistant superintendent of public schools in the District of Columbia. He didn't tell us what his pay is to be, but a man around the corner said it was something like 6,000 seeds per—haps? No—annum. Never mind about that. He will receive more than any other member of the race ever got for being a school teacher in this District, and the position carries with it increased power and dignity. The best thing yet, however, is this: Go over to the Franklin building and ask Garnet Wilkinson what he owes today to the Howard University School of Law. He'll tell you, and mince no words about it, either. He is a faithful son of the Alma Mater who has every reason to be, and is, justly proud of him.

A DEAN AND A WIZARD.

December: The month in which Christmas comes bringing with it the exchange of gifts. It brought to 5th Street the "Greetings of the Season and Best Wishes for a very Happy New Year" from Lewis K. Beeks, '22, and Calvin W. Murdock, attorneys at law, of Los Angeles, Calif., a number of hearty handshakes from alumni and friends worth while, and the visits of a Dean and a Wizard.

The dean was Charles S. Syphax, LL. B., '99, LL. M., '00, Professor of Mathematics in the School of Liberal Arts, Howard University. To the suggestion that he *was* a dean, but is no longer, we answer, "Dean once, dean forever;" for no man reaches the deanship unless he's fit, and he can never be fit unless he has in him the fine clay out of which deans are made. When the lovable "Pop" Cummins at the close of a whole generation of faithful service relinquished the deanship of the academy of bygone days to become Professor Emeritus of Greek and Latin, his mantle fell on

"Prof. Charlie," as the boys used to call him. Later on, when the academy itself, having lived its life, came to the parting of the ways, Howard University had too much sense to lose the services of Charlie Syphax, so she drafted him for further service in the higher realm of the college.

Prof. Charlie came in and found us all torn up as the result of an accident. He called during class hours intending to spend the whole evening observing the old plant in actual operation under the new order of things. Alas, all we could show him was wreckage and debris. After all the years that had passed since this splendid son had spent an evening in the Old Nest, wasn't this a pity? But he said he would come again soon. He'd better; for the damage has all been repaired now, and the new law school, all dressed up and done over from tip to toe, is newer than ever before.

- The "wizard" was Clarence E. Lucas, '12, Assistant Treasurer and Chief Accountant of Howard University. Here's a chap who can't grow up to save his life. Nature won't let him. The years pass over the rest of us and leave their legacies in the form of gray hairs, lines and even furrows, but C. E. L. remains the same boy he was when he first dropped down from Brooklyn to take on the important tasks which still are his in the University ensemble. We recall that one day we were spelling and squirming and saying unprintable things because every time we added up a column of figures we got a different total, when in popped Kid Lucas, asked what the trouble was, looked at the column a yard long, gave us the answer in two seconds and then went on back into the street, leaving us there, like a freight train passing a tramp, wondering how in the world he ever did it. Ain't no wizard, this youngster? Don't tell me! But you'd never know it for any airs that he puts on, for such is not his way. Few men are doing as much of the world's most difficult work in as quiet and unostentatious a manner as this same Lucas. Is there any wonder that we like him?

Robert N. Owens, Esq., '12, of the St. Louis bar, not only called the same day as Mr. Lucas, but the two were together. They were classmates. Counsellor Owens looked the picture of health and prosperity. He said that while he laid no claims to having conquered the world, he was more than happy to record that the world hadn't done anything to make him sore with it. In fact, taking the situation by and large, he said he had no complaint to offer. Owens had many interesting bits to leave with us about "Speedy" Dan Bowles and the rest of the bunch out St. Louis way. After inspecting the plant from cellar to garret, he left promising to spread the delightful truth as he had seen it with his own eyes, all over the State of Missouri.

On December 17th the callers of the day were Rev. G. T. Long, of this city, and Mr. Hand, of Oxford, Pa. Rev. Long turned out to be hail fellow well met. He knew much of those scenes and folk with which we ourselves were familiar during our boyhood days when we pursued college work in McGuffey's Fourth Reader at Lane University, at Jackson, and when we fished for fish but caught only cold and crawfish in the ponds around Trenton, N. J.? No, Tennessee. 'Twas a genuine pleasure to shake hands with Dr. Long, who, besides being Presiding Elder of the Washington District of the C. M. E. Church, is now also a member of the Order of Friends of the Law School, and will be from now on.

Mr. Hand came in with Rev. R. A. Greene. We told him we had never been to Oxford, but we were the son of a father who had been there many, many times—sometimes when he had no business there, under the faculty rules of Lincoln University, from which he graduated with Dr. Walter Brooks, Bishop Dickerson, the Grimkes et als., more than fifty years ago. This, of course, put us on fairly common ground and we had a dandy chat, followed by a survey of the plant. Result? Another friend singing abroad the praises of the Alma Mater.

December 29th distinguished itself by bringing in David H. Edwards, Esq., '23, of the Norfolk bar. The counsellor, who was en route home after a Christmas visit to relatives in Philadelphia, said the boys were more than holding their own in the Old Dominion generally, while the Tidewater had no favors to ask of anybody.

Other callers during the month included Mrs. F. Charles Carter, of Monessen, Pa., Mr. Reuben F. Jones, our old friend J. Bernard Quiller and Miss Jackson, of Philadelphia.

The Moot Court, of course, continued in its old role of attention-grabber. On December 19th its piece de resistance was a battle royal involving the guilt or innocence of the defendant under indictment charging manslaughter growing out of an automobile crash.

Sitting as Associate Justice on this occasion was Shelby J. Davidson, Esq., who followed with keen enjoyment the development of the evidence on both sides. The Government's case, though ably handled by District Attorney F. L. Styles and Walter S. Walter, assistant, was not sufficient to overcome the stubborn resistance of the defense as manipulated by Attorneys E. L. C. Davidson and Fred C. Carter.

Visitors noticed in the audience during the trial included Mrs. Shelby J. Davidson, Miss Davidson, Miss Ora Weaver, Miss Sadie Rice and Mr. David E. Taylor, founder of the *Washington Daily American*.

"MR. EMANUEL M. HEWLETT."

Of the callers during the month all are listed above except one. Of him we are pleased to speak specially. He was a smallish man, dapper in his dress and of distinguished mien. He came in and brought with him, as is his wont, the greetings of one who is really glad to see you. After looking us over from top to bottom and expressing unqualified delight at what he had seen and heard, he bade us goodbye. As he passed out across Judiciary Square, we quietly lifted down a volume of the U. S. Supreme Court reports and, turning to page 571, began to read:

"*Mr. Emanuel M. Hewlett* (with whom was *Mr. Cornelius J. Jones* on the brief), for plaintiff in error.

"The question in this case is, whether the plaintiff in error was indicted, tried and convicted in the state courts regularly, and in due course of law, as prescribed by the laws of the State of Mississippi and the Constitution and laws of the United States.

* * * * *

"Mr. Justice Harlan, after stating the case, delivered the opinion of the court.

* * * * *

"All citizens are equal before the law. The guarantees of life, liberty and property are for all persons, within the jurisdiction of the United States, or of any State, without discrimination against any because of their race. Those guarantees, when their violation is properly presented in the regular course of proceedings, must be enforced in the courts, both of the Nation and of the State, without reference to considerations based upon race. In the administration of criminal justice no rule can be applied to one class which is not applicable to all other classes. The safety of the race, the larger part of which was recently in slavery, lies in a rigid adherence to those principles. Their safety—indeed, the peace of the country and the liberties of all—would be imperiled if the judicial tribunals of the land permitted any departure from those principles based upon discrimination against a particular class because of their race. We recognize the possession of all these rights by the defendant; but upon a careful consideration of all the points of which we can take cognizance, and which have been so forcibly presented by his counsel, who are of his race, and giving him the full benefit of the salutary principles heretofore announced by this court in the case cited in his behalf, we can not find from the record before us that his rights secured by the supreme law of the land were violated by the trial court or disregarded by the highest court of Mississippi."

Thirty years have passed since that far-reaching decision was recorded, and many changes in nation in general, and the Supreme Court in particular have taken place; but Judge Hewlett is the same today as he was then: a giant in the defense of his people and a fearless spokesman against wrong of every description. No man will ever find within the halls of the Howard University School of Law a heartier welcome than will always await the coming of Emanuel M. Hewlett.

BEYOND THE VALE.

As we were about to mail these lines to the editor word came of the passing of Mr. Andrew F. Hilyer, '84. He was a true Howardite, although his baccalaureate work was done at the University of Minnesota from which he was one of the first, if not indeed the first, of his race to graduate. Elected many years ago to the Board of Trustees of Howard University, Mr. Hilyer was repeatedly re-elected and was at the time of his death a member of the committee having supervision of the School of Law, of which he was both alumnus and faithful friend. The end came peacefully at his late residence, 1833 Vermont Avenue, N. W. The funeral was conducted on Saturday, January 17th, from Andrew Rankin Chapel on The Hill, which he loved so well and to which he had repaired so many times upon University occasions dear to his heart. To the bereaved widow, son and daughter who survive, the Faculty of Law extends the expression of its profound sympathy and regret.

JAMES C. WATERS, JR.

GRADUATE WORK AT HOWARD

SIGMA EPSILON.

This year marked the founding of Sigma Epsilon at Howard University. This society is devoted to research, and its membership is composed of students of the Graduate School of Liberal Arts, who are pursuing courses leading to a Master's Degree.

The purpose of this organization is to foster an interest in specialization and to discuss the correlated interests in the special fields of research. In accordance with this plan, the organization has arranged a series of lectures at stated intervals, to which the Senior Class is invited. Four of these lectures have been given. The first was a talk by Dean D. W. Woodard on "The Ideals and Potentialities of a Research Society;" second, "Some Methods of Research," by Dr. E. P. Davis; third, "Some Values of German," by Mr. C. G. Williams, Fellow in German; fourth, "Types of Research," by Dr. St. Elmo Brady.

The society consists of eight members, including Mr. Frank W. Williams, President; Mr. Charles G. Williams, Vice President; Mr. William B. Edelin, Secretary; Mr. Elmer C. Binford, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. W. H. Smith, Treasurer; Mr. John W. Bowman, Mr. Melvin Banks, and Mr. Allen T. Moore.

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE.

A WELCOME VISITOR.

A certain Mr. Collins, who makes a circuit of American colleges lecturing for the Fellowship of Reconciliation, visited Howard Friday, January 9. He spoke in Sociology classes in the morning and in Economic classes in the afternoon.

Mr. Collins proved himself to be very intelligent upon war, Christianity, economic problems and the race question. He was surprisingly well read on the Negro problem. It was announced in chapel that he would lecture from 2 to 4 P. M. in Economic classes.

There were some visitors. After each lecture, there were questions and general discussions. So interesting were the discussions in the afternoon that Mr. Collins was unable to leave before 5 o'clock. If he did nothing else, he left considerable food for thought. Our attention was called to the fact that seven hundred million white people, or 10 per cent of the entire population, practically control one billion, 700 million darker people, who constitute 90 per cent of the world's population. An interesting fact is that a little over a billion of these are colored.

Mr. Collins quoted Lord Bryce in pointing out that the Negro race has made more progress than any other race in a similar length of time. In traveling from college to college all over the country, Mr. Collins finds that much of the prejudice that exists on the part of white students toward Negroes can be attributed to the fact that most of these students are ignorant of the actual achievements of colored people. In lecturing to white students, most of them are amazed and some even doubt the facts which he presents relative to Negro achievements.

The lecturer, in his experience, finds that many faults are attributed to the race which are really human characteristics rather than racial characteristics. He cited the case of a white student of the University of Michigan who complained because he had tried to be friendly with a colored man and his wife, who proved themselves to be indifferent and discourteous. On the strength of this, the student claimed that he was through with colored people. When Mr. Collins asked him if any white people had acted indifferently or had been discourteous to him, he received an affirmative answer. Then Mr. Collins asked him if he were through with white people. The student was forced to admit that he had not looked at the situation from that angle.

Mr. Collins hinted at two possible solutions to the Negro problems: race amalgamation. It is his belief that there is no need of fear for either race of any detrimental effects in this case, in that amalgamation could only go as far as both races desired. The other possible solution is by living closer to the principles as set forth by the life of Christ, since every great movement on the part of whites for the aid of Negroes has been instigated by a Christian motive. Mr. Collins went so far as to attribute educational activities for the Negro after emancipation to Christian abolitionists.

Among other things for which we should strive, he suggests: absolute equality of opportunity; the putting of the human element in all race questions; the recognition of merit irrespective of race or creed.

We thank Mr. Collins and the Fellowship of Reconciliation for the great work that they are initiating in trying to enlighten college men and women for a better understanding between races.

P. E. N.

GIRLS' ATHLETICS.

Howard is showing an enormous amount of interest in women's athletics. She is finally breaking away from her traditional reluctance in accepting modern ideas about women's active participation in sports. The participants in the Tennis Tournament, held in the late fall of 1924, were representative of all the women of the University. The singles were won by Bernice Chism; the doubles by Mayme Anna Holden and Gladys Jamieson. Cups were awarded the winners.

Basketball is progressing rapidly. The team practices daily and the outlook is bright for a successful season. A league tournament will be staged between class teams and a cup will be awarded the winning team. The team will play also Miner Normal, Dunbar High, the Y. W. C. A., and the National Training School. The girls are assisted greatly by Mr. Burr, assistant director of Physical Education and coach of basketball. Members of the squad who show up well in practice are Irene Harris, Mary Sullivan, Ernestine Morgan, Annie Lee Hill, Addie Hundley, Norveleate Hall, Lilyanne Williams, Leona McCants, and Gladys Jamieson.

Howard is behind the girls in their efforts to promote athletic interest and wishes for them an enviable record.

A HOWARD JUNIOR.

DELTA SIGMA THETA CONVENTION.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority was held in New York City December 27-31, 1924. The sessions were held at the Y. W. C. A., 179 West 137th Street. During these days much constructive work was discussed and accomplished. In fact, the convention was a lasting inspiration to all who attended.

A special feature of the public session on Saturday, the 27th, was the awarding of a scholarship prize of \$1,000 for foreign study to some member of the Sorority. The prize was offered by Alpha Beta, the New York Graduate Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta, and the award was made to Miss Gwendolyn Bennett of Rho Chapter, also of New York. Miss Bennett is at present a member of the Howard University Faculty. She will complete her studies in Art. The presentation of the scholarship as well as the principal address of the public meeting were made by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, noted American novelist and magazine contributor. The songs of Mrs. Florence Cole-Talbert and Mrs. Charlotte Wallace-Murray added greatly to the program. Both soloists were accompanied by Miss Estelle E. Pinkney, piano and concert artist of Washington.

Officers of the Grand Chapter for the year 1925 are: President, Miss G. Dorothy Pelham, Washington, D. C.; First Vice President, Miss Martha Hall Ross, Cincinnati, Ohio; Second Vice President, Mrs. Vivian Osborne-Marsh, Los Angeles, California; Secretary, Miss Edna B. Johnson, Detroit, Michigan; Treasurer, Mrs. Annie McCary-Dingle, New York City; and Journalist, Miss Pauline A. Young, Wilmington, Delaware.

The Seventh Annual Convention of Delta Sigma Theta will be the guest of Delta Chapter in Des Moines, Iowa.

THE TREND OF INTER-FRATERNITY BASKETBALL.

Greek-letter societies at Howard University have enjoyed so much freedom of action within the last decade that, to question their manner of procedure in any given phase of extra-curricular activity, particularly athletics, automatically exposes the questioner to charges of infidelity or impertinence. Nevertheless, at the risk of incurring the displeasure of the grand goblins who rule the several invisible empires, we propose to discuss frankly and in the spirit of friendly cooperation certain sinister influences that are creeping into our family life as an aftermath of inter-fraternity basketball not sponsored nor controlled by the University.

Inter-fraternity basketball received its spur at Howard in the winter of 1922 during the regime of Major Milton Dean. At that time Howard was not participating in intercollegiate basketball. In order to bridge the gap then existing, intramural basketball was fostered by the Department of Physical Education. This would keep alive interest in the sport during the transitional period and would also meet the requirements of the catalogue which advertised athletics for the masses. Two organizations staged a post-season game which was a huge social and financial success. An independent series of three games was staged by the same groups the following year. These contests proved so efficacious that similar contests were quickly sponsored by the other groups. Henceforth, inter-fraternity basketball, unsponsored by the University, became an annual fixture. In 1924, Howard re-entered intercollegiate competition. After a period of mediocre success, we have approached the season of 1925 in much the same predicament as the two-headed man who received his nourishment from one body. Inter-fraternity basketball at Howard is no more an intramural sport than a talking-doll is an animate creature. Not only is it entirely divorced from the University regulations, but, in practice, it is actually exerting a parasitic influence on our varsity team. Some of the best basketball material in the University leave the varsity squad in order to win berths on their fraternity or pledge combinations. "Is not this their prerogative?" I hear you say. It is, provided you look upon fraternities as integral groups independent of the school to whom they owe their very existence.

Besides, some of these local teams engage in open competition with semi-professional organizations which act automatically makes every athlete so engaged a professional. This also is their prerogative; but when another season rolls around, these same athletes will be candidates for positions on various varsity teams such as baseball, football and track. *There is the rub.* Are our athletics to adhere strictly to amateur ethics or do we propose to play hide-and-go-seek whenever the lure of the greenbacks becomes strong? There is but one power at Howard University which is capable of uniformly regulating and directing the various phases of our athletic problems. That power is the University itself.

Again, inter-fraternity games, not sponsored by the University, tend to draw student interest away from the campus. Heaven knows that the big needs of Howard are influences calculated to concentrate rather than to repel. In so far as this colony living on "the hill" is concerned, we need more Howard spirit and less Washington spirit; more factors making for unification, less for diversification; more harmony, less harpooning; more fraternal love, less fraternal malice.

We feel sure that the several organizations within the University will take cognizance of the issues raised in this article and, in so far as these issues are correct, will cooperate for the strengthening of the varsity team and the glorification of Old Howard.

T. J. A.

SPORTS.

What has been heralded as a devastating hurricane turns out to be a mild zephyr. Dean Johnson, representing the administration at Lincoln University, writes to the authorities of Howard University that the Lions will play the Bisons at Philadelphia, Pa., on November 26, 1925, whoever expresses opinions to the contrary. Other members of the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association have asked for dates on Howard's football schedule, thus ignoring the edict of the Grand Moguls to boycott Howard. The Board of Athletic Control has completed a football schedule which is capable of satisfying our most critical followers. It follows:

Oct. 3—Morgan College at home.

Oct. 10—Livingston College at home.

Oct. 17—John C. Smith College at home.

Oct. 24—West Virginia Institute at Institute, W. Va.

Oct. 31—Cooper Union at home.

Nov. 7—Wilberforce University at home.

Nov. 14—Atlanta University at home.

Nov. 26—Lincoln University at Philadelphia, Pa.

The game with Cooper Union of New York City represents a forward step and is an opening wedge in the policy of the Board to promote good fellowship between the races through athletic contests.

The suddenness of the hostile reaction of the C. I. A. A. to Howard's withdrawal from the Association, coupled with the breaking of contracts by some of its members, necessitated an entire reorganization of our basketball schedule. Here again the Fates smiled graciously on the Bisons as evidenced by the 1925 schedule.

Morgan College—Away, January 30; at home, January 17.

Miner Normal—Away, January 8; at home, January 22.

Storer College—Pending.

Wilberforce University—February 9.

West Virginia Collegiate Institute—Away, February 7.

Morehouse College—At home, February 25.

Armstrong High School—Away, January 12; at home, pending.

St. Christopher's Club—Away, February 6.

Y. M. C. A.—Away, pending.

As we go to press, two games have been played in both of which our team has run roughshod over the opposition. In spite of the drain upon the varsity squad, caused by the decision of certain athletes to play inter-fraternity basketball, Howard is represented on the court this winter by the strongest combination since the days of Oliver, Gilmore, and Tibbs.

The appearance of Charlie West, Olympic athlete, as head coach of track, has added enthusiasm to the followers of the cinder path sport. Already candidates are limbering up in the gymnasium in preparation for the Penn. Relay Carnival and the several Spring meets to follow. Much new material is in evidence, including the famous "Bob" Miller, storm center of the late C. I. A. A. debacle, who is being groomed to fit into Anderson's shoes in the weight events. The track schedule follows:

April 18—Interclass meet at home.

April 24-25—University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, Philadelphia, Pa.

May 2—Dual meet, Medical Schools vs. Collegiate School, at home.

May 9—Intercollegiate Championship at home.

May 23—Triangular meet, Wilberforce, Howard, West Virginia Institute, at Wilberforce, Ohio.

T. J. A.

**ALPHA PHI ALPHA CONVENTION MOST REMARKABLE GROUP
OF NEGRO COLLEGE MEN EVER BEFORE TO ASSEMBLE—
MORE THAN 800 PRESENT—FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS IN
NEGRO LIFE DISCUSSED—CANNON RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.
1925 CONVENTION AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN.**

The most remarkable group of Negro college men ever before to assemble for the definite purpose of seriously discussing fundamental problems of the Negro youth in America and the particular part which the Negro college men and women must play ended a five-day session in New York City Wednesday, December 31, 1924, at 12 o'clock, midnight, when Raymond W. Cannon, the National President of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity declared the Seventeenth Annual Convention of that organiza-

tion closed at the annual banquet held in the 135th Street Branch Y. M. C. A., New York City. It was this organization which had brought together fully 800 of its members, graduates and undergraduates of the leading American colleges and universities from all parts of the United States, from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Georgia. The concrete result which may be expected to grow out of the action taken by this group will, it is predicted, bring lasting good in connection with the development of the Negro in America, socially, economically, and politically speaking. This serious group of young college men brought inspiration to the great Negro population of New York City and the influence of this inspiration will be felt throughout the country.

Alpha Phi Alpha Oldest of Negro College Fraternities.

The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the first and the oldest college fraternity organized by Negroes, was the occasion for the coming together of this large group of Negro college men. The Convention opened Saturday afternoon, December 27, 1924, at 2 o'clock, at its headquarters, St. Philips Episcopal School Auditorium, New York City. The opening session was attended by some 600 delegates and members of the fraternity, who came from all parts of the country to attend the convention, which lasted from December 27th to 31st, inclusive. Forty-five of the fifty-three chapters of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity were represented at New York City. The members of the Eta Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, located in New York City, had been busily engaged during the week in connection with welcoming the delegates and members of the organization who came pouring into the city since Wednesday, the 24th. The officers of Eta Chapter are: Dr. P. F. Anderson, President; Walter W. Scott, Vice-President; Herbert I. Boyd, Secretary; C. J. E. Robinson, Financial Secretary; Dr. E. P. Roberts, Treasurer; Dorland J. Henderson, Chapter Editor; and William K. Bell, House Manager.

Formal Opening.

The convention was formally opened by Dr. P. F. Anderson, the President of Eta Chapter. After the invocation by Rev. Marshall Shepard, Assistant Pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church of New York City, also a member of Eta Chapter, Attorney Thomas B. Dyett, of Eta, introduced the National President of the Alpha Phi Alpha, Raymond W. Cannon. President Cannon made his annual address, following his introduction to the convention. Among the other national officers who were present at the opening session were Norman L. McGhee of Washington, D. C., National Secretary; Raymond P. Alexander, of Philadelphia, Eastern Vice-President; D. L. Brown, of Columbus, Ohio, Mid-Western Vice-President; James W. McGregor, of Los Angeles, Calif., Western Vice-President; Dr. Homer Cooper, of Chicago, National Treasurer; and Oscar C. Brown, of Baltimore, Md., Editor of the official organ.

Ever since the establishment in 1906 of the Alpha Phi Alpha, the college fraternity idea among Negro college students has rapidly spread until there are now seven national Negro college fraternities and three sororities. From the mother chapter organized at Cornell University by a group of Negro male students, the Alpha Phi Alpha has spread until it now has fifty-three chapters located at the various colleges and universities of the United States, numbering among them such institutions as Harvard, Yale, Cornell, the Universities of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Pittsburgh, Illinois, Chicago, Ohio, Kansas, California, Howard, Wilberforce, Lincoln, Virginia Union, and Meharry Medical College. It has now a membership of 3,500, of whom 2,000 are prominent graduate and honorary members, and 1,500 undergraduate members.

Curtis and Herndon Made Honorary Members.

One outstanding feature of the convention was the initiation of Dr. A. M. Curtis, prominent physician and surgeon of Washington, D. C., and Alonzo F. Herndon, noted Negro capitalist of Atlanta, Georgia, into the fraternity as Exalted Honorary Members. The initiatory ceremonies were held the early part of the evening of Saturday, December 27th. It was a most impressive affair. Particularly inspiring was it to the members of the fraternity, as well as to the men themselves, as they later expressed it. What was of unusual significance in connection with the initiation of these men into Exalted Honorary Membership was the fact that both men journeyed from their homes to the convention for the sole purpose of being made Honorary Members of the organization. In Mr. Herndon's case, it was necessary that he journey some 1,500 miles, coming from the southern part of Florida to New York City for this occasion.

Other Prominent Persons Attend Convention.

It was noted that numbers of other prominent men of the race who are Honorary Members of the fraternity felt compelled to forego their personal affairs and answer the call to be present at the New York convention of the fraternity. Among these were: George Cleveland Hall, of Chicago, Illinois; Aaron E. Malone, of St. Louis, Mo.; Garrett A. Morgan, of Cleveland, Ohio; James A. Cobb, of Washington, D. C.; George E. Cannon, of Jersey City, N. J.; W. G. Alexander, of Newark, N. J.; Attorney Isaac H. Nutter, Atlantic City, N. J. Other prominent members of the fraternity present at the convention were Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Attorney Daniel W. Bowles, Dr. George E. C. Haynes, Dr. G. H. Tobias, Dr. M. V. Boutte, Dr. J. E. Moorland, Dr. A. L. Curtis, Dr. E. P. Roberts, Attorney C. T. A. French, Attorney Thomas B. Dyett, Dr. Charles Lewis, Dr. Willis Cummings, Dr. Charles H. Roberts, and numerous others.

Pilgrimage to Hunton Grave.

During the past few years the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity has held in connection with its annual conventions pilgrimages to the grave of some person whose life's work improved the lot of the Negro in America. This year a pilgrimage was made on Sunday morning, December 28th, to the grave of William Hunton, in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., the first of his race to become an International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. The short memorial services which were held at the Hunton shrine included an address by Dr. C. H. Tobias, the present colored member of the International Y. M. C. A., and also an Honorary Member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; an original selection by the young poet, Contee Cullen of Eta Chapter of New York City, and a short message by Raymond W. Cannon, the National President of the fraternity. Present upon the occasion were the guests of honor, Mrs. William Hunton, wife of the late International Secretary, his son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Lisle C. Carter, who were escorted on the pilgrimage by Norman L. McGhee, National Secretary of the fraternity. Also present on the occasion was Mr. Morse, nephew of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph system, who was a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. when Mr. Hunton was called to duty in his important relationship with the Y. M. C. A. work. Some 500 and more members of the fraternity and visitors were also present. Simeon S. Booker, Secretary of the Baltimore Branch Y. M. C. A. and a former National President of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, was Master of Ceremonies upon this occasion, which proved to be a most inspiring one.

Public Session.

Sunday evening, a public session of the convention was held at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, at which time an address was delivered by Mr. Emory B. Smith, Field

and Alumni Secretary of Howard University, and a member of the fraternity. The public session program also included invocation by Rev. M. L. Shepard of Eta Chapter and Assistant Pastor of the Abyssinia Baptist Church; a welcoming address by Dr. A. Clayton Powell, of Eta Chapter and Pastor of the Abyssinia Baptist Church; a selection by Mrs. J. H. Eckles, and an address by Raymond W. Cannon, National President, ending with the National Alpha Phi Alpha hymn sung by the members of the fraternity present at the public session, who were called forward and introduced to the audience.

Members and Friends Hold Open House.

A unique feature of the Sunday program was the holding of open house by various brothers residing in New York City to receive members and visiting friends in an informal way. The members of the fraternity holding their homes open on this occasion were Dr. P. F. Anderson, Rev. Shelton Bishop, Dr. Leo Fitz Nearon, Dr. Godfrey Nurse, Dr. Chas. Roberts, and Dr. E. P. Roberts. Dr. Eutichins Bishop, Pastor of St. Phillip's Episcopal Church, although not a member of the fraternity, held his home open to receive the members and friends of the fraternity.

Dr. E. P. Roberts Delivers Annual Fraternal Address.

Each year during the sessions a special place is allotted on the program for the annual fraternal address which is delivered by some outstanding member of the fraternity. Dr. E. P. Roberts, Honorary Member of Eta Chapter, was assigned to this special duty on the program for the Seventeenth Annual Convention. Dr. Roberts' address was spoken of as one of the constructive influences of the sessions. He marked out with amazing clarity and directiveness the serious purpose of the organization and the definite and constructive work expected of the delegates.

Social Events of Convention.

Among the various other events which took place during the days the convention was in session included the smoker at the Eta Chapter House on Saturday evening, reception on Monday evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, and the annual formal dance to delegates and visiting friends of the fraternity held at Renaissance Casino, New York City, on Tuesday evening, and the reception given by the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority of New York City on New Year's Day evening at the International House on Riverside Drive.

Officers for 1925.

Election of officers for the year 1925 was held Wednesday afternoon, December 31st, at the closing session of the convention. Raymond W. Cannon, National President; James W. McGregor, Western Vice-President; Norman L. McGhee, National Secretary; Dr. Homer Cooper, National Treasurer, and Oscar C. Brown, Editor of the official organ of the fraternity, were re-elected to their several offices. Dr. P. F. Anderson, President of Eta Chapter of New York City, was elected as Eastern Vice-President and Charles W. Green of Atlanta, Georgia, was elected to the newly established position of Southern Vice-President, and James A. Scott of St. Louis, Mo., as Mid-Western Vice-President.

Go to High School—Go to College Campaign to be More Effectively Waged. Executive Council Authorized.

Among the important acts of legislation taken by the convention were the provision for an Executive Council composed of officers of the fraternity and three members at large, and the provision for a more effective conduct of the "Go to High School—Go to College" campaign over which the National President, Raymond W. Cannon, was named Director, and Norman L. McGhee, the National Secretary, Assistant

Director. This "Go to High School—Go to College" campaign, which has already been pronounced the most forward-looking movement ever inaugurated by a group of college students, has now come to be the "Raison de-etre" of the fraternity. The commendation it has received from President Coolidge, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Governors of the leading commonwealths of the country, and various educators of the country, and the constructive results secured during the past five years has definitely assigned to it a permanent place in the educational life of the Negro in America and for all others, for that matter.

Six More Chapters Authorized.

Other important legislation included the granting of applications for the establishment of some six graduate and undergraduate chapters of the fraternity. A resolution was passed approving the constructive work of the N. A. A. C. P., the National Urban League, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the Federal Council of Churches.

Detroit in 1925.

The selection of a meeting place for each annual convention is always a cause for intense rivalry among the several chapters of the fraternity. This year there was a spirited contest between Detroit, Chicago, Louisville, Ky., and Atlanta, Georgia. The final vote named the site of Gamma-Lambda Chapter at Detroit, Mich., as the place where the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity will be held, the dates being December 27th to 31st, inclusive, 1925.

In accordance with tradition, the convention closed with the annual banquet which was addressed by Dr. William E. B. DuBois, an Honorary Member of the fraternity, with the singing of "Bless Be the Tie That Binds" as the ringing of bells announced the passing of the old year and the arrival of the new.

BOOK REVIEW

THE EVERLASTING STAIN.

BY KELLY MILLER,

The Associated Publishers, Inc., Washington, D. C.

This volume contains the author's reflections on the World War and its aftermath. Nowhere else will the reader find quite so free and candid discussion of the effect of this world-changing epoch upon the fate of the Negro race. He has the soul of an artist and an idealist. He writes in a clear decisive style, with a comprehensive and convincing command of the subject. No collection of books which professes to treat the race problem can be considered complete without his works.

The following introduction to Dean Miller's book was contributed by Professor Alain Leroy Locke:

For nearly a generation Kelly Miller has been the Negro's chief intellectual protagonist. Others have formulated programs, peddled nostrums and elaborated panaceas; but he, dealing with the concrete issues, has conducted our defenses. It is true that from the point of view of the theorist he has seemed to shift from position to position—one has not the choice of position in defensive combat. Now upon one frontier, now upon the other as the issues of attack have shifted, he has been found in valiant logical defense. His very virtuosity in this has often been judged a fault; with an ax for every occasion he has at times seemed to be chiefly engaged in sharpening his own wits.

Centered as they have been upon the transitory phases and issues of the race problems, Professor Miller's writings would inevitably pay the usual penalty of the polemic—a lusty youth and an early grave but for two redeeming traits—style and comprehensiveness. The style of his essays is a conceded and well known fact. What is not so generally realized this collection should especially make manifest—that is the historically representative character of his work as year by year it has followed and registered the changing issues of the discussion of race within his generation. They constitute from decade to decade a history of the discussion of the problem. They register first of all the shift from the purely theoretical discussion of the late reconstruction period to the practical scientific analysis and statistical comparison of today. They trace the successive levels of interest upon which the race problem has rested from the moralistic and theological to the political, from that to the ethnological, from that again to the sociological, and then to the educational and economic planes upon which most of our contemporary discussion rests.

Oddly enough, the discussion of today finds itself back to a theoretical phase. When the moral issues lapsed in the decline of the abolitionist spirit and interest and the idealistic yielded to the social pragmatism of Booker Washington—it seemed that the theoretical aspect of the problem was permanently obscured. Throughout this moral and idealistic eclipse, however, Kelly Miller has held up the lamp of reason, and during the ebb of indifference has confidently predicted the return of the moral and theoretical flood-tide of interest and concern. This has now come about, and we find the appeal to reason and the appeal to conscience more possible and more hopeful than perhaps ever before.

One will instinctively ask two questions as the touchstones of such work as is represented in these essays. First, has there been consistency—and then, what is the proposed solution? As to the first there has been polemical versatility of an almost too casuistic sort, but back of it a redeeming moral consistency which has always championed the right and condemned the wrong. There has been, of course, as is proper for an approach essentially intellectualistic, the tendency to see and even to state both sides. The workmanship has therefore been sound. And then as to the solution, there has been a singularly consistent and almost unpopular insistence on the solvent of reason.

COUNTERWEIGHTS

Hubby: "Now that you've had your hair bobbed, what are you trying to decide now?"

"Whether to let it grow again."

Sheff: "I'll bet my roommate's dumber than yours."

Ac: "Why so?"

Sheff: "He thinks he's a Calvinist because he voted for Coolidge in the last election."

She: "I've just been making my sides ache with your new books!"

Humorous Author: "Then you enjoyed reading my satire."

She: "Dear me, no; I went to sleep on it."

AUTOMOBILING PSALM.

Lives of good girls all remind us

We must take the only way,

And departing leave behind us

Foot-prints on the broad highway

MUST DO HER PART.

"Officer, if I stay on this street, will it take me to the Public Library?"

"Yes, madam. But not unless you keep moving."

A morning paper has been discussing whether women can paint as well as men. Better, I should say, taking their work at its face value.

"Why so gloomy?"

"I can't get out of debt."

"That's nothing; I can't even get in."

HIS EXPECTATION.

"What do you expect your son to be when he grows up?"

"A man, I reckon," replied the gaunt Missourian, "unless he develops into a tenor singer."

"Why don't you jump, Jamie?" called an old Dane to his son in a sinking fishing boat.

"How can ay jump when ay've no place to stood?"

When the new tenant on the first floor bought an alarm clock, the fireman on the top floor kept jumping out the window and sliding down the drain pipe when the alarm went off.

"Mother, do cats go to heaven?"

"No, my dear. Didn't you hear the minister say that animals didn't have souls?"

"Well, where do they get the strings for the harps, then?"

He: "I bet the Swiss are trick dancers."

Ha: "They ought to be; you hear so much about their movement."

"Early to bed, early to rise, and you'll never tell radio-distant lies."

WANTS TO KNOW—

Why taxi meters always jump an extra twenty cents just as you are stepping out at your destination?

VERY APPROPRIATE.

Pell: "What did he give the lawyer for obtaining his divorce?"

Mell: "All the Liberty Bonds he owned!"

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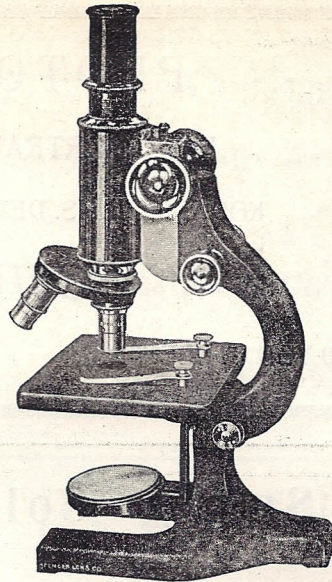
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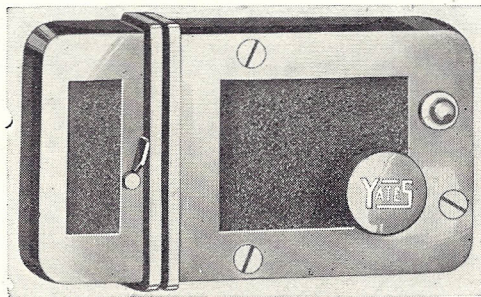
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